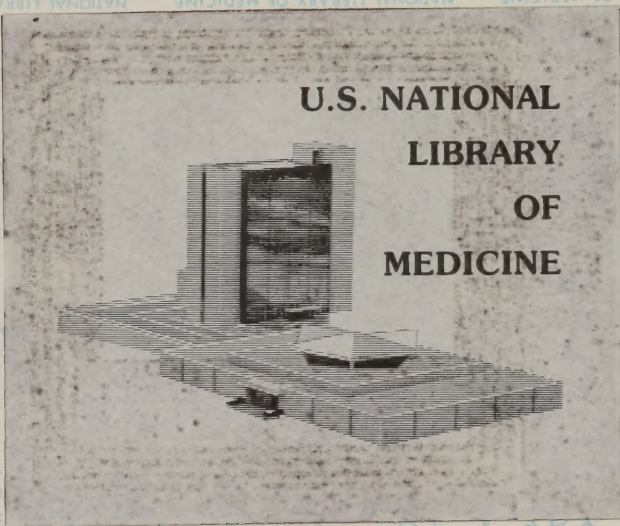
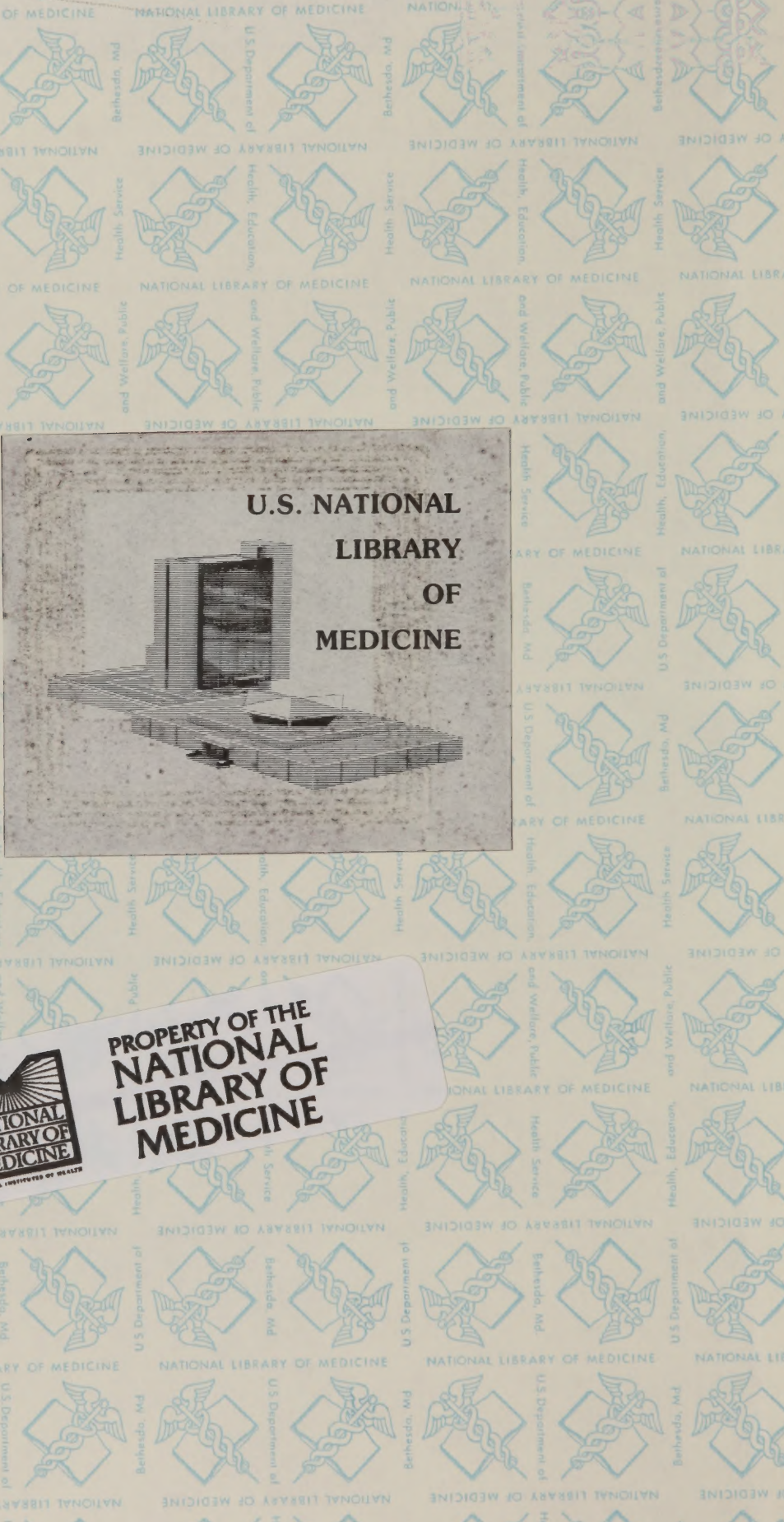


14230660R

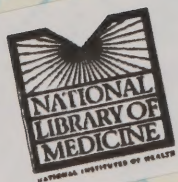


NLM 05100548 2

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE



**U.S. NATIONAL
LIBRARY
OF
MEDICINE**



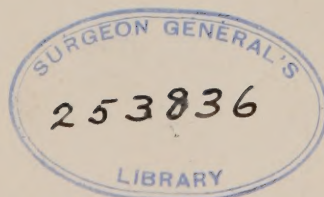
**PROPERTY OF THE
NATIONAL
LIBRARY OF
MEDICINE**

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH

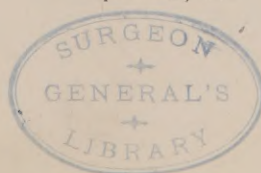
Cooper, Alice E., ed.

A History
of
United States Army
Base Hospital
No. 36

(Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery Unit)



Organized at Detroit, Michigan
April 11th, 1917



UH
470
9A2B
36
1922

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

IN the preparation of this publication, the Editorial staff gratefully acknowledge the assistance generously given through the loan of illustrative material and in various ways by the Detroit Free Press, Mr. Clarence M. Hayes, photographer for officers photographs; Mr. Donald Melville, for a large number of kodak pictures; Mr. Roy C. Gamble, artist for the color sketches and crayon sketches; Miss Elizabeth Connell, Mrs. Theodore A. McGraw, Mrs. John T. Brodhead. Mrs. Burt R. Shurly, Mrs. Frank B. Walker, Mrs. J. G. Obee, stenographer.

Alice Evelyn Cooper
Burt R. Shurly
Frank B. Walker
William D. Maxon.
Howard M. Erskine

EDITORIAL STAFF

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	7
By Maj.-Gen. Merritte W. Ireland	
INTRODUCTION	9
By Col. Burt R. Shurly	
HISTORY OF BASE HOSPITAL 36	
FOUNDATION	11
VITTEL	25
PREPARATION	27
ADMINISTRATION B. H. 36, 1918-1919	45
REPORT OF HOSPITAL "A"	50
EYE DEPARTMENT	63
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT	65
By Maj. Wilfred Haughey	
DEPARTMENT OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY	68
By Maj. Bion R. East	
REPORT OF HOSPITAL "B"	75
By Lt. Col. Frank B. Walker	
REPORT OF HOSPITAL "C"	89
By Maj. Channing W. Barrett	
REPORT OF HOSPITAL "D"	96
By Maj. Henry C. Berry	
REPORT OF HOSPITAL "E"	105
By the Editorial Staff	
X-RAY LABORATORY REPORT	111
By Capt. Royston E. Scrafford	
HISTORY OF THE CLINICAL LABORATORY	119
By Capt. Joseph Sill and Lt. Anthony J. Font	
CONFERENCE ON SURGERY AT THE BASE	124
HISTORY OF THE NURSING DEPARTMENT	130
OUR FRENCH FRIENDS	161
By Elizabeth Hammond Shepard	
CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT	165
By Wm. D. Maxon, D. D.	
REPORT OF RED CROSS ACTIVITIES	175
By Maj. G. Hunter Brown	
HOSPITAL AND HOME COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE	183
By Miss Evadne Laptad	
WHAT THE RED CROSS DID FOR BASE 36	187
By Mrs. W. H. Burtenshaw	
CHRISTMAS BOXES, 1917	194
By Esther Longyear McGraw	
AN EPISODE OF THE LATE WAR	196
By Maj. George E. Fay	
MISCELLANEOUS	198
ROSTER OF OFFICERS	214
ROSTER OF NURSES	216
ROSTER OF ENLISTED MEN	223

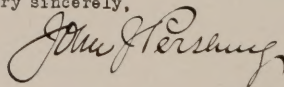
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
France, March 5, 1919

My dear Colonel:

I wish to thank you for the valuable services rendered by you as director of Base Hospital No. 36, American Expeditionary Forces. The medical service of the Army has been one of the most potent factors in the achievement of the great results of the war. To you is due much credit for the efficient management of one of the largest and most important base hospitals in the American Expeditionary Forces. I regret sincerely that I was unable to personally express to you my appreciation of your excellent services before you sailed from France.

Believe me,

Very sincerely,



Lieutenant Colonel Burt R. Shurly, U.S.A.,
32 Adams Avenue West,
Detroit, Michigan.

FOREWORD

BY MAJOR GENERAL MERRITTE W. IRELAND

Surgeon General, U. S. Army



THE publication at this time, when the events they embrace are so fresh in our memories, of histories of our Base Hospitals and other Medical Department Units that saw service either overseas or in the home territory during the World War should prove welcome and valuable additions to our gradually expanding Worldwariana. Aside from the personal interest in narratives of this character quite naturally aroused in everyone who has been associated with the activities they relate, these volumes should constitute brilliant chapters of American participation in the war. By the members of the Unit concerned they will be treasured as a token of their contribution to the success of the war. With due modesty and covering a circumscribed sphere of activity in the case of each Unit, collectively they tell of, to quote from the official commendation of the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, "Achievements which have added new glory to the noble professions they have so ably represented." To the young manhood of the Nation who responded to the call of the colors our Base Hospitals need no introduction. Thousands upon thousands of these young men, sick or wounded, passed through their portals. They left them profoundly appreciative of the tender ministrations they had received as patients therein. In their memories is indelibly engraved what a haven these hospitals were in their hour of need.

The very name "Base Hospital" occupies an enviable place in our historical archives. The first Unit of the United States Army to set forth for the Theater of Operations in Europe was a Base Hospital that had been organized under the auspices of the American Red Cross. That Unit eventually proved to be the vanguard of that mighty host of American manhood that was destined to follow in the trail it had blazed and throw the balance of power on the Western Front to the side of the Allies, to the consternation and ultimate defeat of the enemy. In its role as a pioneer it was also an efficient demonstration of farsighted preparedness to which the medical profession of America may well point with pride. In this connection we should not lose sight of the fact that this First Unit dispatched by America to the relief of our Allies was one whose sole mission was that of mercy.

When the complete story of the great conflict is finally written our Hospital Units will come in for their well-merited share of praise. Their contribution to the combined cause was not found wanting. Never has the world seen a finer body of men and women than were assembled in those Units. They went forth imbued with the highest ideals of duty, and returned with the indorsement of work well and faithfully done. They arrived in France with little or no previous military training. That they could so quickly adjust themselves to the work at hand, maintain an endless optimism in the face of distressing conditions, and render such splendid services with the limited means at their disposal, constitutes one of the brightest pages in the chronicles of the war.

Base Hospital No. 36 was the first Unit of the 1,000 bed type to be dispatched overseas. It arrived in France and became established at Vittel during the fall of 1917. It was an eyewitness to the growth of the American Expeditionary Forces from infancy to full maturity.

Base Hospital No. 36 wrote its record of glorious achievement during that critical period of 1918 when the Allies, including all the available resources of the American Expeditionary Forces, were exerting their maximum effort against the enemy. At that time the hospitals of the American Expeditionary Forces were being taxed to their utmost capacity. Hospital trains conveying hundreds of sick and wounded from the front, were rolling into our hospital centers

day and night without interruption. Thanks to the self-sacrificing devotion to duty manifested by every member of these Hospital Units, comfortable beds and gentle hands were always ready to receive them. The never-ending work was carried on with an administrative precision and professional thoroughness that challenged the admiration of everyone, including the grateful patients themselves. During this time of stress the busy and efficient hospital center that had been organized at Vittel-Contrexeville, in the foothills of the Vosges, for this very emergency, and of which Base Hospital No. 36 was a component, constituted one of the chief reliances in our established hospitalization-evacuation chain. In meeting every demand made upon it, it proved to be a boon far beyond our expectations.

It is quite likely that the Army and the world at large will never fully realize the debt of gratitude which they owe to the splendid and self-sacrificing personnel of these Base Hospital Units. Their work was accomplished under the handicap of a great shortage in personnel and it was only by exerting almost superhuman efforts, working throughout the day and on into the night, that they were able to achieve the remarkable results they did. Surgeons, nurses, and men literally dropped at the operating tables and in the wards from fatigue. Seldom were complaints heard. Theirs was an illustrious manifestation of magnificent devotion to duty. To appreciate their accomplishments in the face of obstacles seemingly insurmountable one must have seen these Units in actual operation. However the reader of the pages that follow who did not have the good fortune to belong to one of these Units will probably be able to visualize the important role played by members of a Base Hospital Unit established in support of our forces at the Front. As an ex-Chief Surgeon of the American Expeditionary Forces and in appreciation of work so well and faithfully done, I subscribe for every member of Base Hospital No. 36 a lasting place on the honor roll of the American Expeditionary Forces and in the hearts of a grateful Nation.

In accomplishing what you did through an unanimity of effort and a high sense of duty you have earned the right to align yourselves alongside your honored comrades of the Line, and say to them, truly and fittingly,

"I have eaten your bread and salt,
I have drunk your water and wine;
The death ye died I have watched beside,
And the lives that ye led were mine."



THE war achievements of Base Hospital No. 36 cannot be told in a few words.

The story of devotion and sacrifice is the honor and privilege of our organization.

The consciousness of the one fact that we voluntarily tried to minister to the distress of the suffering soldier through the long nights and days of war is sufficient satisfaction that we existed. If, in the smallest measure, we have relieved humanity, lightened the burden, prevented the wastage of men, and saved the lives of our soldiers, for their families and their Country—our patriotic zeal is repaid in full measure.

We took over in the midst of winter, five summer hotels. With meager supplies and under enormous difficulties we opened them for the reception of 400 patients three weeks after our arrival. The wonderful spirit of untiring work made this possible. Fifteen thousand patients have been received, nourished, treated with gentleness and attention, and operated with the greatest care and consideration. Theirs is a full appreciation of our efforts. It is sufficient commendation that we have been privileged to live in this greater era of history in this zone of war, and serve humanity to the best of our ability. Any personal privation or sacrifice cannot be measured with those of the brave and heroic soldiers who have served.

Base Hospital 36 was born in a spirit of patriotism. It has endeavored to maintain the customs, discipline, and standards of the United States Army. With others, it has exemplified for the first time in the history of the Medical Department, that a Base Hospital under the Red Cross and a regular army organization, can successfully operate on foreign soil.

As the years roll by, and we follow the pursuits of peace, our achievements of humanitarian service to the suffering soldier will afford sufficient reward for our sacrifice.

BURT R. SHURLY, LT. COL., Medical Corps, U. S. A.



BURT R. SHURLY
Lt. Col. and Medical Director

HISTORY OF BASE HOSPITAL 36

FOUNDATION

AS soon as the United States had declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917, Mr. Carl E. Schmidt, of Detroit, Michigan, offered \$35,000 to establish a second base hospital for that city. He communicated first with Major Burt R. Shurly, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, Dean of the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery, who had previously been appointed to take charge of the medical department of the base hospital unit organized by the Harper Hospital of Detroit; and Major Shurly at once telegraphed to Colonel Jesse Kean, of the Red Cross and Army Medical Department, for authority to establish and equip a Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery Unit to be recruited from the faculty, staff, graduates and students of the College.

Authority was granted next day. The Unit, now designated as Base Hospital 36, was to consist of twenty-four officers, sixty-five nurses and one hundred and fifty enlisted men. Major Shurly was chosen Medical Director, Mrs. Betsy L. Harris, Superintendent of the Children's Free Hospital, of Detroit, Chief Nurse, and Alexander I. Lewis, of the Red Cross, Purchasing Agent, and, under the auspices of the Red Cross, the organization and equipment of the Unit was begun. On April 13 Mrs. Harris was directed to commence recruiting the nurses and on May 1 a call was sent out for men; on May 6 an article asking for about a hundred men appeared in the Detroit papers.

The people of Detroit responded liberally to the call for support; Mrs. Julian H. Harris donated \$5,000 to equip the X-ray department, Messrs. Emory W. Clark, Gilbert Lee and others presented the Unit with a seven-seated Paige car, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Lewis gave the Unit a Hall truck, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Stair a Paige ambulance, the Paige Motor Car Company, one of their own ambulances, and Mr. Edward Hammond a Ford car and the Farwell Estate a White ambulance. Mrs. M. S. Smith presented the Unit with \$1,000; Mr. R. H. Collins, \$1,000; Dr. T. A. McGraw, Sr., \$500; Mr. C. B. Hodges, \$500 for a special fund toward providing hospital necessities in France; Mr. H. W. Ford, \$200; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Meredith, \$100; Miss Margaret E. Eaton, \$120; Mrs. H. W. Ford, \$100; Mr. W. P. Hamilton, \$100; Miss Florence R. Koppin, \$60; Mr. Bryant Walker, \$100; Raphael Herman, \$50; Doctor George Duffield, \$50; Mrs. F. T. Sibley, \$50; Mrs. George L. Bahl, \$25; Mrs. Theodore H. Eaton, \$20; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Copland, \$50; Miss Maude Van Syckle, \$25; Mr. Willard Worcester, \$10; Mr. David Gray (Auto Fund), \$90; Judge William L. Carpenter (Auto Fund), \$100; Mrs. J. A. Vance (Sewing Machine Fund), \$25; Mrs. Thomas H. Stephens, \$120; Dames Loyal Legion, \$700; Lowell Club (Mrs. J. A. Vance), \$25; First Aid Class (Mrs. Donald), \$100; Cheerful Workers Circle, King's Daughters, Mrs. Gertrude A. Stilwell, Treas., \$60.

The staff of the Unit was made up chiefly from the faculty of the College of Medicine and Surgery; Major Frank B. Walker was selected as chief of the Department of Surgery and Captain Myron W. Clift as chief of the Laboratory Department. Captain Theodore A. McGraw became Adjutant and, on May 26, was ordered to active duty for the purpose of recruiting, which had been authorized by the War Department on the 19th. The greater number of these recruits was sworn in on May 31 in Captain McGraw's office at 73 Cass St. On June 1 he received orders to enlist one hundred and forty-seven privates, and on June 4 reported completion of duty.

Chicago, Ill., June 1, 1917.

*Captain Theodore A. McGraw, Jr.,
College of Medicine Faculty, Detroit, Mich.*

Enlist one hundred forty-seven privates; send duplicate enlistment paper to surgeon general Washington. Assign men to base hospital number thirty-six. Forward report of assignment to department commander Central Department and service record to director. See paragraph thirty-five, changes regulations enlisted reserve corps number one April thirty, seventeen.

Stephenson.

In this work Capt. McGraw was assisted by Sergeant Charles M. Parker of the 31st Michigan Infantry and Sergeant DuSault of the Cavalry. The men had been selected with all the care possible from about four hundred applicants, mostly of Detroit.



Officers, Base Hospital No. 36, at State Fair Grounds, Detroit.

The nurses were recruited by Mrs. Harris, from Detroit hospitals and elsewhere. In order to be accepted they had to be physically qualified, between twenty-five and forty years old, registered in the State and graduated from recognized training schools of more than fifty beds. They were further registered as Red Cross nurses. The number was completed by July 1. Miss Elizabeth Hammond was selected as Civilian Interpreter, Mrs. Mary L. Burgess as Dietitian, Mrs. Ray W. Bishop as Civilian Registrar, M. Jules Faulcon as Chef, Mme. Antoinette Faulcon as Assistant to the Chef, and Mrs. A. B. Cooper as Stenographer.

On May 24 a special service was held in Christ Episcopal Church for the dedication of a flag presented by Greenwood, Atkinson and Armstrong, uniform manufacturers of Detroit. The sermon was preached by the Reverend Dr. William D. Maxon, Chaplain of the Unit and Rector



Flag Presented by Greenwood, Atkinson & Armstrong.

Flag Presented by Students of Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery.

of the Church. On June 26 the members of the Unit were assembled for the first time in a parade organized for the purpose of raising Red Cross funds, which, starting at 2 o'clock, marched down Woodward Avenue to Cadillac Square. Here a prayer was offered by Dr. Maxon, an address delivered by the Reverend Dr. Emerson, of the Woodward Avenue Congregational Church, and a flag presented by the faculty of the College of Medicine and Surgery.

In the meantime, the Detroit Commandery of Knights Templar had interested itself in the Unit and offered to provide for an additional head hospital of five hundred beds. On July 10 authority for this was granted and it became necessary to enlist thirty-five more nurses and fifty more men. Most of these last were sworn in on July 28.

From June 1 to the time of their going into camp on August 23 the men were drilled two or three nights a week, chiefly at the Eastern Market, and on occasional Saturday afternoons at Belle Isle, under the direction of Major J. H. Roehl, of the 31st Michigan Infantry, by Captain



Presentation of Lewis-Hall Motor Truck.



Another View of Flag Presentation.

Nicholas A. Kramer, of the 31st Michigan Infantry (who, together with Major Roehl, had volunteered to help the Unit), Major Shurly, Captain McGraw and Lieutenant Hosmer; and, during the same period, the equipment was stored and packed by some of the men on the third floor of the Marquette Building at Congress and Shelby Streets, under the supervision of Captain Edwin S. George, former Quartermaster of Base Hospital 17, and, from the first week of June, Quartermaster of 36.

On August 20, Majors Frank B. Walker and Channing W. Barrett Captains T. A. McGraw, James W. Inches, Myron W. Clift, Arthur B. Smith, George E. Fay, James D. Matthews, Herbert E. Randall and Wilfred Haughey, First Lieutenants Ira G. Downer, Ross U. Adams, George Van Rhee, Anthony Font, Leo J. Stafford, Claude B. Gaines, Ward E. Collins, Arthur M. McArthur, Clarence E. Weaver, William H. Woolston, all of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, and First Lieutenants Bion R. East and Harry L. Hosmer, of the Dental Reserve Corps, were directed to report for duty to Major Shurly. Sergeant First Class Anthony G. Helfenstein, an enlisted man in the Medical Corps since April 20, 1915, was also ordered to report for duty on this day. Major Shurly was directed to proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison in command of the enlisted men and officers in order to equip and train his command.

The next day, however, he was directed to await instructions at Detroit, upon completion of mobilization, and to ship hospital equipment to Pier No. 45, North River, New York, and was asked if he could mobilize the enlisted personnel at Detroit. Permission was granted by the Michigan State Fairgrounds Association to use the fairgrounds for this purpose and, under the direction of Captain McGraw, assisted by a few enlisted men, a camp was immediately pitched there between Woodward Avenue and the Automobile Building. Electric light and water were installed and wall-tents accommodating twelve men each put up. These last were supplied by the J. C. Goss Company of Detroit.

CAMP

The Unit was mobilized at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd. Captain Clift was assigned Assistant Adjutant, Captain Inches, Sanitary Officer, and Captain Matthews, Mess Officer; H. M. Erskine, Acting Sergeant-Major; John V. Sweeney, Sergeant; Cornelius Holland, Mess Sergeant, George H. Kenney and Leavitt J. Bulkley, Quartermaster Sergeants, and Wesley Cordes and Bland A. Pugh, Acting Sergeants. The mess was organized with Jack Bayne, Jack Morris, Herbert J. Myring, Jack Yuill, Clarence G. Ewald, George Wilson, Howard P. Tucker, John J. Conway, Lawrence Greenleaf, Eugene G. Peters, William Sewell and Frank Dougherty, and prepared and served in a small building on the grounds, donated for the purpose by the Methodist Church. The food was supplied, under the direction of Mrs. R. H. Macauley, Mrs. Austin W. Wing and Mrs. Charles F. Hammond, by the National League for Woman's Service. The Quartermaster Department was organized with Cyril D'Haene, Ferris H. Fitch, Raymond F. Lyons, R. L. Carpenter, Goddie F. Phillips, Leland M. Swift, Charles J. Harnden, Charles J. Roberge, George Herbst, Marcus J. Kennedy and Percy D. Hackett; the Transportation Department, under Harry A. George, with Harold S. Holmes, Leo Lyons, Herbert Hass, William De Lisle and Clarence Knapp; the Adjutant's Office with Howard M. Erskine, Cecil Fowler, John R. Mason, Leo Meissner and Walter G. Seeber; and the Chaplain's Department, which managed the postoffice, canteen and entertainments, with Sergeant Brown, George W. Hyde and Adrian R. Jones. On the following day, Charles F. Ives, Clarence Otter, Asa M. Baker, and Bernard A. Harrigan were appointed Acting Sergeants. The first four days were employed in getting the camp ready for use.

On Monday, August 27, Major Hiram A. Phillips, Medical Corps, reported for duty as Commanding Officer and the regular work of the Unit was begun. The first drill was conducted by Captain Kraemer and a series of lectures commenced, in which the officers explained to the men the rudiments of first aid and anatomy. On the 27th William A. Healy, Stanley Sessions, Cecil Fowler and Orvin Havey were appointed Acting Sergeants and on the 28th Cyril D'Haene and



HIRAM A. PHILLIPS
Lt.-Colonel and Commanding Officer from Aug. 27, 1917, to Sept. 18, 1918.

Harry A. George were appointed Sergeants. The following daily program was adopted: First Call, 5:30 a. m.; Reveille, 5:45; Assembly, 5:50; Police, 6:30; Mess, 7; Sick Call, 7:30; First Call for Drill, 7:45; Assembly, 7:55; Lecture, 8 to 8:50; Rest, 8:50 to 9; Drill, 9 to 9:50; Lecture, 10 to 10:50; Recall, 11; First Sergeant's Call, 11:30; Mess Call, 12; Sick Call, 1 p. m.; Fatigue Call, 1:10; First Call for Drill, 1:45; Assembly, 1:55; Recall, 4; Guard Mount, 4:30; Mess, 5:30; First Call for Retreat, 7; Assembly, 7:10; Call to Quarters, 9:30; Taps, 10. Beginning September 13, Reveille was sounded at 6 instead of 5:30 and, after a time, the afternoon drills were replaced by hikes. All the drilling was conducted by Major Roehl and Captain Kraemer, but when these, after two weeks, had been obliged to leave, was taken over by Lieutenants Sackrider Raynale, Hosmer and Smith.

On September 1 Captain Smith took Captain Matthews' place as Mess Officer and the Unit began supplying its own mess, which was cooked and eaten in three tents set up on the camp grounds.

On September 3 Captain McGraw was assigned Recruiting Officer, Charles F. Brown appointed Sergeant and Philip Bear Acting Sergeant.

On September 4 Roy Cummings, Leon A. Ouellette and Thomas W. Ciliax were appointed Acting Sergeants.

On September 5 the nurses, who had received orders on the 3rd to proceed to New York, were sworn in at the fairgrounds and proceeded on the 6th to New York. The next day a Red Cross flag and a guidon were presented to the Unit by the Woman's Chapter of the Macomb County Red Cross.

On the 6th Captain Inches was relieved from duty and left the Unit in order to accompany Bishop Charles D. Williams to France as a member of the Red Cross commission. To fill his place and complete the number of officers which the enlargement of the hospital to a thousand beds necessitated, the following officers were ordered to report for duty and arrived at the fairgrounds on the days indicated: Lieutenant Reed A. Shankwiler, September 8; Lieutenants George P. Sackrider and Arthur J. Warren, September 10; Major Henry G. Berry, Captain Joseph Sill and Lieutenant Scott S. Fay, September 11; Lieutenants Royston E. Scrafford and Eugene Smith, Jr., September 13; Lieutenant George P. Raynale, September 16; Lieutenant Fred L. Stone, September 17; and Lieutenant Albert E. Harris, September 20. On September 27 Captain Haughey was assigned Summary Court Officer. On October 11 Captain Andrew F. Schons, of the Quartermaster Reserve Corps, reported for duty and took over the work of Captain George, who was relieved from duty the same day and afterwards attached to the Transportation Department of the Signal Corps.

In the meantime, the extreme cold weather had made it necessary for the whole Unit, with the exception of the mess, to move from the tents into the Automobile Building (which was lent for the purpose by the Michigan State Fairgrounds Association), the officers occupying the second floor and the men the first. On September 18 Thirty-Six took part in a parade of drafted men which marched along Woodward and Jefferson Avenues. On this occasion the men were led by their own band, which had been organized under the direction of Sergeant Otter on September 7. On October 3 a little more than half the men, commanded by Lieutenants Smith and Hosmer, took a long hike to Captain George's estate at Bloomfield Hills, where they pitched camp in the woods and remained for two nights, getting back to the fairgrounds the afternoon of the 5th. During the remainder of the fairground period, the following promotions were made: Alfredo duFault to Acting Sergeant, September 21; Acting Sergeants Otter and Fowler to Sergeants, September 29; Acting Sergeant Baker to Sergeant, September 30; Acting Sergeant Sessions to Sergeant, October 1, Herbert J. Myring, Jack Morris and John H. Aivalier to Cooks, October 6; Sergeant Holland to Mess Sergeant, October 8; and Sergeants

Erskine, Sweeney, Bulkley and Brown to Sergeants First Class, October 22. On October 26, just before the Unit left, the Acting Sergeants reverted to their former status of Privates and were promoted to the rank of Privates First Class.

Before its actual departure, the Unit was several times prepared to leave; on one occasion, October 11, the personnel went so far as to pack up in the expectation of going the next morning. On October 1 Major Phillips was instructed to leave on the 23rd of that month, but these orders were countermanded on the 18th and the next day new orders were received to leave for Hoboken on the 26th.



*Drill at Fair Grounds.
Camp at Fair Grounds.
Attention: Fair Grounds.*

Group of B. H. 36 Soldiers.

*Drill at Fair Grounds.
Group of B. H. 36 Soldiers.
Camp at Fair Grounds.*



Officers and Soldiers, Base Hospital No. 36, at State Fair Grounds, Detroit.

Headquarters Base Hospital 36
Fair Grounds, Detroit Mich
October 18th, 1917.

Special Orders:—
No. 8

Pursuant to instructions, Commanding General, Headquarters Central Department, Chicago, Ill., Dated October 12th, 1917, Base Hospital No. 36, now stationed Fair Grounds, Detroit, Mich., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., leaving Detroit Monday, October 22nd, 1917, arriving in Hoboken, N. J., the following morning, Oct. 23rd, 1917.

The Quartermaster, Ft. Wayne, Mich., will furnish commutation of rations at the rate of seventy cents per day, per man, paid in advance. (one day)

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

By Command of Major Hiram A. Phillips,
Theodore A. McGraw, Jr.,
Capt. M. O. R. C. Adjutant.

FROM DETROIT TO VITTEL

The Unit entrained on Oct. 26 at 9:30 a. m. in cars drawn up on a spur track behind the fairgrounds and travelled to the Lackawanna Station at Hoboken. Arriving at 6 a. m., the personnel breakfasted in the station lunchroom, immediately afterwards took the ferryboat to New York and about 9.30 boarded the Cunard Steamship *Orduna*, which was docked at Pier 54, North River. Here Sergeants Bulkley and Kennedy received orders to transfer from the Medical Department to the Quartermaster Corps and left the Unit at once.

The nurses joined the officers and men on the boat. Arriving in New York at 8 a. m. on September 7, they had been quartered first in United States Army Hospital No. 1, at Gunhill Road and Bainbridge Avenue, and on September 29 transferred to St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken, where they remained until the day of sailing. In New York they were drilled by officers of the Presbyterian Base Hospital No. 2 and on October 4 carried the Detroit and American flags and marched down Fifth Avenue from 79th Street to Washington Square in a Red Cross parade of two hundred, made up of all the hospital units already mobilized in New York and of all the local chapters of the Red Cross.

At this time the personnel of the enlisted men was as follows: Sergeants First Class, Anthony G. Helfenstein, Howard M. Erskine, John V. Sweeney and Charles F. Brown; Sergeants, Asa M. Baker, Cyril D'Haene, Cecil Fowler, Harry A. George, Cornelius Holland, George H. Kenney, Bland A. Pugh and Donald W. Sessions; Cooks, John H. Aivalier, Jack Morris and Herbert J. Myring; Privates First Class, Phillip Bear, Thomas W. Ciliax, Wesley Cordes, Roy Cummings, Alfredo du Fault, Bernard A. Harrigan, Orvin Havey, William A. Healy, Charles Ives and Leon Ouellette; Privates, Avon D. Adams, Oran C. Allen, John Anderson, John C. Askan, Anthony Aukstikalnis, Samuel G. Backus, Colin T. Bain, Albert J. Barnett, Jack Bayne, Watson Beach, George L. Benton, Edward A. Biber, Oley R. Blanchard, Arthur P. Bogue, Charles E. Bohn, James Bradley, Vance B. Buchanan, Frank P. Burgwin, Bruce Campbell, James V. Campbell, Harry Carlin, Rolla L. Carpenter, Harry T. Carver, Jr., Joseph M. Cashmore, William S. Cashmore, Emmanuel Christensen, John Cleary, Clarence Clemmer, Harry S. Cline, Francis R. Cogan, Jack W. Comerford, John J. Conway, Maurice Coquez, Alfred W. Crabb, James Curran, Harold M. Davis, William DeLisle, Joseph Derzai, Hugh Dill, George Discher, Frank Dougherty, John Entwistle, Kent Erwin, Arthur Evans, Clarence G. Ewald, Ferris H. Fitch, Silas M. Finn, Robert D. Fraser, William D. Foster, Roy C. Gamble, Joseph Gauthier, Walter C. Genthe, Richard E. George, Dwight S. Gilbert, Ronald S. Gilbert, Joseph M. Giroux, John F. Girod, Edmund T. Goodrich, Wilfred Green, Lawrence Greenleaf, James H. Griffith, William G. Grist,

Percy C. Hackett, Arthur M. Hamilton, David O. Hamilton, Thomas J. Hamilton, Charles J. Harnden, Ralph W. Harper, Floyd W. Harrison, Herbert Hass, Carl A. Hatch, Alfred C. Hensell, George Herbst, Carl Holbrook, Harold S. Holmes, William E. Honey, Wilbur T. Huddle, Stanley D. Hunt, George W. Hyde, Leslie G. Ireland, Valentine P. Joe, Earl Johnston, Adrian R. Jones, Lee Joslyn, Jr., Gerald F. Kelly, Sherman F. Kelly, Charles P. Kennedy, Jesse L. Klingman, Clarence Knapp, Walter H. Kramer, Frederick B. Libbe, Henry J. Lockhardt, Carol Lutey, Leo Lyons, Raymond T. Lyons, Harry A. McConnell, Claude G. McDonald, Walter McGillicuddy, Donald H. McQueen, Florian Mack, Frederick C. Magnan, Herbert Marchant, John Marks, Richard Martin, John R. Mason, Willis T. Medcalfe, Leo Meissner, Donald Melville, Lloyd C. Merriman, Russell W. Metcalf, Raymond T. Milroy, Albert J. Montie, Jack Morris, Lester A. Morrison, John G. Mroch, Robert J. Myring, Walter R. Nash, Donald A. Noble, Frank W. Norton, Roscoe G. Norton, Peter B. O'Neil, Harry L. Phillips, Goddie F. Phillips, Kenneth F. Pinnegar, Arthur Peterson, Eugene G. Peters, William F. Postman, William R. Pulkinghorn, Weden O. Ranshaw, Leo J. Rabbette, Roscoe R. Rau, Claire D. Reason, Racine Ripley, Charles J. Roberge, George Robinson, Albert L. Rogers, Edward C. Ross, Albert Schlenker, Windsor D. Schuyler, Walter Scott, Walter G. Seeber, Stanley Sessions, William Sewell, Claire Shoemaker, Archie P. Singer, Carl Sitter, Lloyd C. Smart, Raymond B. Smedley, Walter A. Smiley, Frank H. Smith, Arthur W. Sorensen, Leland M. Swift, Howard Tanner, William E. Teague, Howard P. Tucker, Joseph A. Varion, Edward R. Vanderlinde, Jack F. Wallace, Skeen D. Wallace, Earl Weaver, George B. West, Ralph R. Wheeler, John J. Whelan, William F. Wild, Ross F. Wilkins, Carl Williams, Edmund Wilson, Jr., George Wilson, Spencer Woodworth, Thomas L. Wood, Hal F. Wright, William F. Wright and Jack Yuill. This was the final roll after a number of changes in the personnel had been made at the fairgrounds; several men had been transferred or discharged and others enlisted to take their places.

The personnel of the nurses was as follows: Chief Nurse, Mrs. Betsey L. Harris; Assistant Chief Nurse, Miss Jennie Abramson; Nurses, Maude Arkell, Emma A. Arnold, Eva G.



S. S. Orduna.



S. S. Warilda.



S. S. Rijndam.



Nurses, Base Hospital No. 36, Gun Hill Road, Bronx, New York.

Babcock, Marie M. Bach, Aurel Baker, Minnie V. Black, Eva G. Blackwell, Mrs. Frances Boulton, Kathryn E. Burns, Frances I. Caldwell, Edith E. Campbell, Nellie M. Cavan, Florence G. Cornes, Alice Evelyn Cooper, Ethel F. Cotter, Florence N. Crane, Grace M. Daly, Ethel H. Davidson, Lillian M. Dent, Frances L. Deyell, Josephine Deyell, Rebecca M. Douglas, Jessie G. Duncan, Anna A. Dwyer, Catherine E. Eoll, Frances A. Ferguson, Etta C. Foster, Sue C. Gallagher, Mary E. Gano, Margaret M. Geierman, Catherine Gelineau, Alice M. Gilmore, Kathryn Gorman, I. Malinde Havey, Marguerite Headley, Eleanor Hine, Bertha M. Howard, Janet Jefferson, Vera Johnson, Anna C. Kaiser, Jessica A. Keating, Amy I. Keel, N. Christine Keyes, Catherine B. Killoran, Grace Knapp, Elizabeth M. LaForge, Nellie Leggate, Minnie A. Lester, Grace I. Lewis, Ethel M. Lickley, Elsie M. Lockhart, Mrs. Emile T. Lohr, Florence J. Lyons, Emma J. McCaw, Maude C. McGlynn, Margaret McDonald, Sarah A. McDonald, Emma J. MacDonald, Martha J. MacDonald, Mrs. Nellie Malone, Florence A. Martin, Marie P. Mayer, Edith Medhurst, Blanche Meyers, Pearl R. Miller, Norma F. Miller, Ella Moran, Martha G. Murphy, Lydia J. Olson, Clara A. Olson, Genevieve Pailca, Carrie J. Ramler, Agnes W. Reid, Margaret C. Roll, Louise J. Ruetz, Rosanna C. Schulte, Signe Schwartz, Penelope C. Smith, Julia A. Stahl, Estella Stroupe, Ann Strub, Dolina Stuart, A. Adelaide Tallion, Jean Thomson, Mary B. Tonner, Phoebe R. Tullar, Harriet Turner, Verna Ulrey, Josephine Valentine, Annie Virtue, Edna Waterman, Mrs. Charles H. Widdicomb, Jessie M. Wilson, E. Gertrude Witban, Esther I. Wonderly. Three nurses who had been with the Unit in New York were discharged before it sailed; and Mrs. Mary L. Burgess was obliged to remain in America in obedience to the regulation which excludes the wives of officers from service with the army.

Thirty-six was the first Base Hospital of a thousand beds to leave America.

The *Orduna* was scheduled to sail at noon but, owing to a small fire among the cargo of cotton in the hold, the sailing was postponed until three in the afternoon. The military officer of the ship was Major T. J. Moynahan, of the 165th Infantry; and, besides 36, there were the 88th, 89th and 90th Aero Squadrons, nine officers thirty-one nurses and forty-seven men of Base Hospital 21 and a detachment of sixty-three men from the Quartermaster Corps. The officers and nurses of 36 were quartered in the first-class cabin and the men in the steerage, partly in small rooms accommodating four each and partly in a large room in the hold, which had formerly been used for baggage.

On the noon of October 29, the *Orduna* arrived in Halifax Harbor and dropped anchor until 3 p. m. on the 31st. During this time, she was joined by a convoy consisting of the *Victorian*, the *Adriatic*, the *Belgic*, the *Rhesius*, the *Manchuria*, the *Calgarian* and the *Thebian*. On the voyage, the men were given setting-up exercises and all the passengers life-boat drill. The ships, however, sailing close together and entirely darkened at night, were never troubled by submarines and, except for a little rough weather, had a calm and easy voyage.

While awaiting orders in Halifax Harbor a number of officers and nurses who were fortunate recipients of patented Life Saving Suits presented by Mrs. H. N. Torrey and her sister, decided to assure themselves that the paraphernalia was really "life saving." Suits were donned and a gangway lowered to the water. Major Barrett was the first to leap bravely into the briny deep, being followed by a dozen or more officers and nurses. It took the aid of half the crew to bring the party safely on board, but they had good Christian Science baths, and were satisfied that the life saving suits were a reality.

On November 1 and 2, respectively, William R. Pulkinghorn and Charles E. Bohn, pharmacists, were appointed Sergeants. On November 7 appeared the first number of the *Reveille*, a small monthly paper of four pages, founded by Leo J. Rabbette and printed by Willis T. Medcalfe.

On the 9th, when the ships were in sight of Scotland and Ireland, which they were approaching from the north, a small fleet of destroyers and submarine chasers came out to escort them. They entered the Mersey channel thus about 7 a. m. on the 10th and at 2.30 p. m. the Unit debarked at Liverpool and proceeded to the station of the London Northwestern Railway. Here Lieutenant Gaines was detached to travel with the nurses, whom he accompanied till the 15th, and Sergeant D'Haene to look after the baggage, with which he travelled to Le Havre by the same route as the rest of the Unit, but leaving Liverpool three weeks after them.

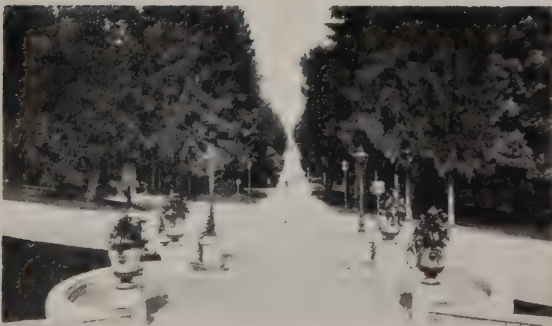
At 5.30 p. m. the officers and men boarded a train, travelled all night, stopping once for refreshment at Birmingham, and at 2 a. m. arrived in Southampton, where they marched from the dock three miles to American Rest Camp No. 1. The men were here quartered in mushroom tents, sleeping on a wooden floor, heads at the pole and bodies radiating therefrom like the spokes of a wheel. The officers were "housed" in barracks and slept upon iron beds with the softest chicken wire obtainable for mattresses. Their backs resembled waffles in the morning. At 10:00 A. M., November 13, they left the camp and boarded the British transport *Caesarea* about noon. The *Caesarea* sailed at 4:00 o'clock that afternoon, but was obliged, on account of a heavy fog, to turn back during the night and lie in Southampton Harbor until 4 p. m. on November 14, when she sailed for a second time and, after a good voyage, arrived at Le Havre about midnight. Besides 36, there were also on the *Caesarea* some American Aero Squadron men and a number of British troops. Privates Walter Scott and Frank P. Burgwin were left behind sick at Southampton in a British hospital. At Le Havre the officers and men were both quartered in the barracks of American Rest Camp No. 2 over the night of the 15th.

In the meantime, the nurses had spent the night of the 10th in the Northwestern Hotel at Liverpool and the next morning started at eight to proceed by train to Southampton, where they arrived at 5 p. m. and immediately went aboard the British hospital ship *Warilda*. There they spent the night and the next day were transferred to another British hospital ship, the *Panama*, which sailed 10 p. m. and arrived at Le Havre at 5 the next morning. Here nurses were quartered at the Hotels Pretty, D'Angleterre, Bras D'Or, Terminus and Bordeaux.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16th the whole unit boarded a train in the *Gare des Voyageurs*, the nurses and officers occupying carriages and the men box-cars. Miss Grace M. Daly was ill and had to be carried on a stretcher from the hotel to the train. The Unit travelled slowly for two nights, stopping at Mantes-sur-Seine for refreshment on the afternoon of the 15th. At 1 a. m., November 17, it arrived in Vittel; the officers were quartered in the Hotel Lorraine, the nurses in the Hotel des Sports, the Villa Jean Rose and the Villa des Tilleuls and the men in the Grand Garage. Headquarters was established next day on the second floor of the Palace Hotel. On the 19th Captain Schons was assigned Ordnance Officer.



Belle Isle Presentation of Automobiles to Base Hospital No. 36.



Left Column: Street Scene in Vittel. The Rosary. Center Avenue, Vittel Park. The Galleries Vittel. Right Column: The Grand Hotel. Street Scene in Vittel. The Gare Vittel. General View of Vittel.

VITTEL

THE story of Vittel goes far back into antiquity. It was about 1500 B. C. that Celts and other Gaulois fought and fused with the primitive peoples of that region. It is not unlikely that they formed the name Vittel from two words: Ve, habitation and Dale or Thale, river: Ve thale, habitations along a river. That origin is further borne out by the fact that the principal quarters of the village, le Bra, le Bra-Haut, Geremoy, the immediate environs of Vittel, l'Orima, Parey, They, and Norroy carry Celtic names. In that vicinity also have been discovered flint cuttings and Gaulish weapons of early origin.

The Gauls have been described as tall, robust, and of terror-inspiring bravery. On one of their expeditions they were said to have captured Rome. In the course of events, however, Gaul was itself conquered by the Romans under Julius Caesar. The rudimentary paths of the Celts were replaced by a network of roads and the region of Vittel became the direct route, the grand thoroughfare from the Mediterranean and the Rhone to the Moselle and the Rhine.

It is an established fact that the Romans recognized the virtues of the waters of the Grand Source and the Source Salee and constructed there a thermal establishment.

During the early centuries of the Christian Era that country was overrun and devastated by the Franks, the Vandals, and other barbarians. As late as the 17th century Swedes burned Vittel and left only 60 inhabitants. In the next century, however, the people of that locality began again to use the water of the Source de Geremoy in preference to all others. That thing became known to M. Louis Bouloumie, a Toulousain advocate, who obtained possession of it and the authority to exploit it medicinally in 1855. At his death in 1870 his two sons, Ambroise, also an advocate, and Pierre, Surgeon-Major, took up and developed the work begun by their father. In 1884 was founded the General Society of the Mineral Waters. Upon the death of Ambroise in 1903, his son, Dr. Jean Bouloumie, assumed the directorship of the Society. The Grand Source and later the Source Salee were artistically housed; a hydro-therapeutic institution established, with all modern appointments; platforms, halls and galleries constructed for social concourse; the park with paths, trees and rose gardens laid out and a Casino with its opera and gaming rooms built and withal several Hotels to accommodate the increasing number of people who gathered annually in the spring and summer to take the cure.

Within thirty years a new and elegant city was built around the spring, a kilometer from the old town and separated from it by the railroad. After encircling the foot hills of Chatillon it climbed the side of l'Orima to the other slope of the valley of the Vair. The intervening space was filled in with as many as 18 grand new hotels, a large bottling works to supply the export demand for the far-famed water, tennis courts, race track, and a golf course.

The spring of 1914 opened in the foot hills of the Vosges, along the valley of the Vair, a glorious prospect of beautiful days. Surrounded by noble forests and bathed in the purest ozone the builders' and artists' work welcomed the thermal season. The fame of its waters and the attractions of that gem of summer resorts brought crowds of visitors from east and west, north and south. In the midst of all that gaiety a blast was heard, the concourse dispersed and the men, young and old, hastened to the front. The safety of France was at stake. The entire world became involved in the maelstrom of war and three years later that group of warriors, known as Base Hospital 36, like Ulysses of old, voyaged from Detroit in the far west and landed in beautiful Vittel.

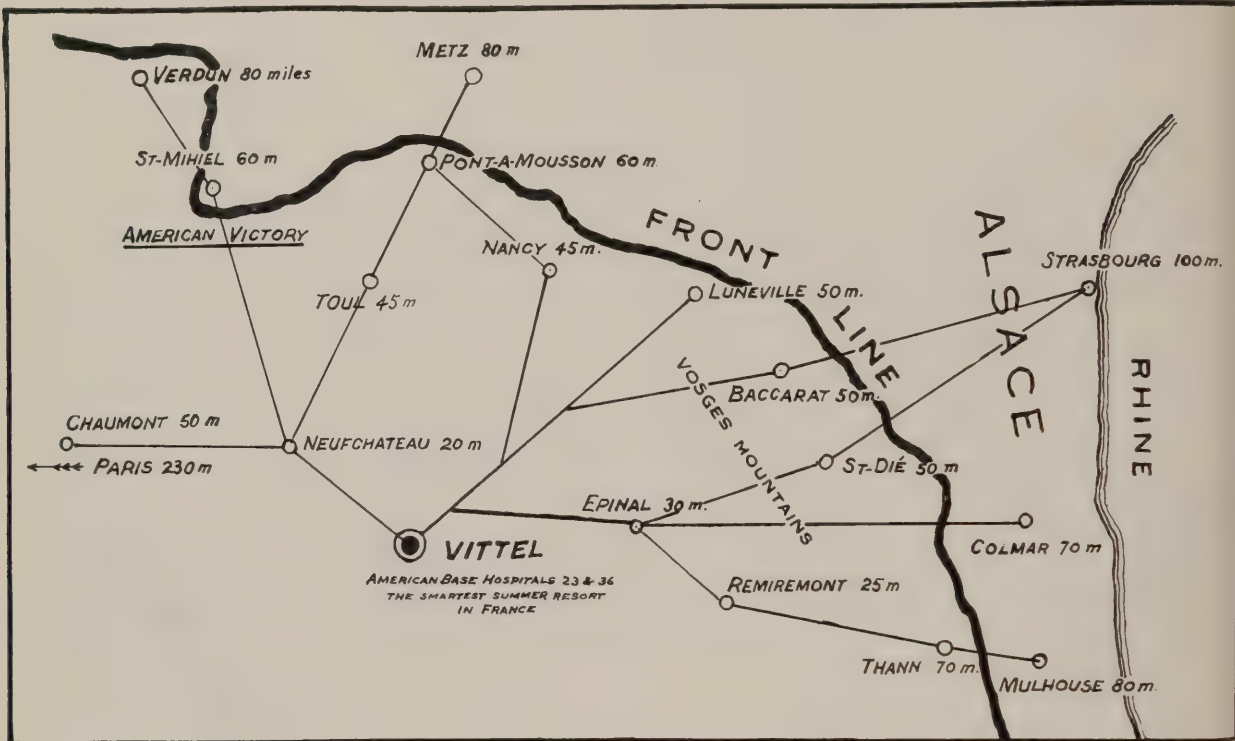
There had been rumors of our destination but where we were, after 42 hours from Le Havre and 22 days from Detroit, we knew not until the voice of Major Floyd cried, "Get out!" Then

we learned that we had stopped at midnight between the two towns. Some of us found warmth and comfort and rest in the Lorraine, others in a garage, while the nurses welcomed the hospitality of the Sports Hotel.

During the next fortnight we wandered through the streets, the paths of the park and the lanes of the old town. We saw eagerly the large summer hotels, the shops, the beautiful vistas through the trees and drank to satiety of the Grand Source and du vin ordinaire.

In due time the Central, the Palace, Ceres, the Sources and the Park Hotels were assigned to our unit to make ready to receive the sick and wounded from the front.

F. B. Walker.



American Front Line.

PREPARATION

For the first few days there were little work and few military formations. The men ate at the French mess in the Hotel Terminus. Major Rolfe Floyd, M. R. C., offered the Commanding Officer of 36 his choice between two sets of buildings, the other of which should be occupied later by Base Hospital 23, and took over the Hotels Palace, Cérès and des Sources, which had previously been French army hospitals and were ceded to the Americans by the French Government, the Hotel Central, the Casino, the Villas Double, des Sports, des Tilleuls, Jean Rose, Lorima, des Essarts, des Carelles and la Prèle, the Grand Garage, the Garage Jeanne d'Arc, the old Bottling Works and the Ice Plant, which were leased or subleased from their respective owners. On November 22 the officers moved into the Villas Lorima, des Essarts, des Carelles and la Prèle and about the same time Headquarters was moved to the Villa Double, where the Commanding Officer, Medical Director, the Adjutant, the Chaplain, the Quartermaster, the Chief Nurse, the Registrar, the Transportation Department and the printer established their offices. Sergeant Sweeney and Mrs. Bishop took charge of the Registrar's Office and Receiving Station. Miss Havey succeeded Miss Abramson as Assistant Chief Nurse. Captain Smith and Lieutenant East were detailed on the 23rd as Assistants to the Quartermaster and Sergeant Helfenstein on the 24th. Captain Smith took charge of the mess, Lieutenant East of the Transportation Department and Sergeant Helfenstein of the Medical Supply Department, which, together with the Quartermaster's warehouse, was established at that time in the Grand Garage. Lieutenant Harris received, after his arrival in Vittel, a Captain's commission which had been sent him on November 2.

The Hotels Central, Cérès, Palace and des Sources were designated respectively as Hospitals A, B, C and D and were given the complimentary names of Detroit Commandery Hospital, Detroit College of Medicine Hospital, Alexander Lewis Hospital and Macomb County Hospital. Major Shurly became Chief of Staff of A, a head and contagious disease hospital for American soldiers, with a capacity of three hundred and thirty beds; Major Walker of B, a surgical hospital for Americans, with a capacity of three hundred and sixty-three beds; Major Barrett of C, a surgical hospital for French wounded, with a capacity of three hundred and fifty-eight beds; and Major Berry of D, also a surgical hospital for French wounded, with a capacity of four hundred beds. During the last days of November the work was begun of getting the Central, Cérès and Palace ready for use: the buildings were cleaned and beds moved in; furniture and utensils were taken over from the owners and chemical supplies from the French Government.

On November 30 Miss Daly, whom it had been found impracticable to treat at Vittel, was sent to Base Hospital 15 at Chaumont, where she remained until January 14.

December 1 Majors Shurly and Walker were ordered to secure transportation equipment of the unit at St. Nazaire. These gifts were all secured and sent to the base. Majors Shurly and Walker were ordered to make a trip of inspection and observation of base hospitals. Hospitals were visited at St. Nazaire, Saveney, Angers, Bordeaux, Limoges, Chateaux, Paris, Rouen and Chaumont and later at Dijon and Basvilles.

DECEMBER

On December 1, Lieutenants Raynale, Downer, Stafford, Woolston and Harris and Mrs. Lohr and Misses Abramson, Bach, Duncan, Gano, Hine, Margaret MacDonald, Medhurst, Moran, Pailca, and Thompson left, on special duty, for the headquarters of the 47th Division at Vaucouleurs, where they were attached to the 168th Field Hospital at Chateau Chalaine. Misses Bach, Duncan, Gano, Hine, Moran, Pailca, Thompson and Mrs. Lohr and Lieutenants Downer, Harris and Woolston returned to Vittel on December 19, but the rest stayed until the 23rd.



Left Column: Statute of Mr. Bouloumié, Vittel. Avenue Amboise Bouloumié Vittel. Rue de la Gare. Rue de la Gare.
Right Column: Villas Near Golf Course. Tennis Courts. Golf Club House. View of Park Vittel.



Hotel Lorraine.



Vittel Casino.

On December 2nd, Sergeant Pugh and Privates Allen, Askam, Bradley, J. Campbell, Christensen, Dill, Foster, R. George, D. Gilbert, R. Gilbert, Green, Harnden, Hensell, G. Kelly, S. Kelly, Klingman, Kramer, McDonald, Montie, Reason, Ripley, West and Williams were transferred for temporary duty to Base Hospital 15, where Sergeant Pugh worked in the Receiving Office and the rest of the men chiefly as orderlies. On December 4th, Misses Geierman, Arkell, Caldwell, Cavan, Headley and Stahl followed the men to Chaumont.

On December 5th, Major Berry and Lieutenant Warren were ordered on special duty to Casualty Clearing Station No. 23 at Ytres, and on the 27th returned to Vittel.

On the 14th, Major Barrett and Lieutenant Stone were ordered to British Casualty Clearing Station No. 49 at Achet-la-Grande, where they arrived on the 17th and spent a week. They then moved to British Ambulance 136 and returned to Vittel on the 1st of January.

On the 20th, Captains Matthews and Randall, Lieutenant Fay and Miss McCaw, Miss Keyes, Miss Davidson and Miss Martha MacDonald were ordered to report for special duty to Lieutenant-Colonel William L. Keller, M. C., at the Ris-Orangis American Surgical Hospital. Here, from the 21st to the 27th, they studied fractures and the Carrel-Dakin method of treating infected wounds, returning to Vittel on the 30th of December.

On the 24th, Lieutenant Davis Spangler reported for duty to take charge of the Registry Department and instruct the men in the work connected with it. He left on January 25th. On December 8th, the Central received its first patients, one hundred and thirty Americans, suffering chiefly from mumps and measles. The hospital staff was organized with Captain Haughey in charge, Lieutenants Weaver, VanRhee, Gaines, Shankwiler and Collins, Miss Davidson as Head Nurse, Miss Hammond in charge of the supply room and Sergeant Harrigan, N. C. O., in charge. On the 12th the Palace, with Captain Fay, Lieutenants Woolston, Stone and Downer, Miss Reid as Head Nurse and Sergeant Otter, non-commissioned officer, in charge, began to receive patients.

On the 13th, work was begun in the Bacteriological Laboratory, which was established on the first and then on the second floor of the Ceres. The X-ray Laboratory, also on the first floor of the Ceres, began receiving patients on the 27th. These rooms were equipped with a Snook fluoroscopic machine and a radiographic table. Afterwards, another Snook table was installed at the Central, a table and fluoroscopic machine rented from the French at the Palace and a radiographic table, also rented from the French, at the Sources. Captain Clift directed both laboratories, putting Captain Sill at the head of the bacteriological work and taking charge of the X-ray work himself. The personnel of the former consisted of Lieutenant Fay and Valentine Joe, with the later addition of Pvt. John Anderson; and of the latter of Lieutenant Scrafford and Pvt. David O. Hamilton, with the later additions of Pvts. Avon D. Adams and Clair D. Reason.

The Dental Office, with Lieutenant East, Lieutenant Hosmer and Sergeant Baker, began to receive patients on the 21st. It occupied three rooms on the first floor of the Central and was equipped with two Columbia chairs.

During the month of December, eight hundred and ninety-five American patients and one French civilian were received by 36. Of these five died; on the 16th, Private Bryant F. Dutton, Company E, 161st Infantry, of general peritonitis following an operation for acute appendicitis; on the 19th, Private Floyd B. Diamond, Headquarters Train, 42nd Division, of lobar pneumonia embolic; on the 21st, Private John J. DuBlanc, Truck Company 2, 117th Supply Train, of pneumonia; on the 23rd, Private Henry C. Wade, Company C, 167th Infantry, of pneumonia; on the 31st, Private Chester Malley, Company I, 166th Infantry, of pneumonia. These were all buried in the Vittel cemetery in a plot of ground taken over from the town by the American Government.

On December 1st, the men began having their own mess in Hospital D, where the whole personnel ate, until the other hospitals were opened and could provide for their own personnels; and on the 9th a Recreation Room was opened opposite the Mess Hall. On the 17th the barracks were moved to the *Salle de Baccarat* of the Casino and the Grand Garage was turned into a Quartermaster's warehouse.

On the 19th, Base Hospital 23, from Buffalo, arrived in Vittel and took over the Hotels Terminus, D'Angleterre, Continental, Nouvel and Lorrain.

During December the following promotions were made: December 1, Aukstikalnis, Coquoz, and Wilson, Cooks; Meissner, Corporal; Biber, Beach, Benton, Cashmore, Christensen, Derzai, Dougherty, Fitch, Goodrich, Grist, Hackett, Herbst, Jones, Johnston, Mason, R. Norton, F. Norton, H. Phillips, Varion, Wood, Conway, Honey, Joe, McGillicuddy, Medcalfe, Noble, Rau, Wheeler, Blanchard, Privates First Class; December 3, Havey and Harrigan, Sergeants; Cline, Corporal; December 4, Cogan, Private, First Class; December 6, Milroy, Corporal; December 7, Cordes, Corporal; December 14, Bogue, Dougherty and Sewell, Acting Sergeants; December 15, Barnett, Acting Sergeant. On the 13th Captain McGraw was assigned Assistant Property Officer and on the 16th Lieutenant Hosmer, Fire Marshal.

Christmas 1917

On Christmas eve after the custom of the English waits there was carol singing in Hospitals A and C by several enlisted men and nurses led by Miss Hammond with her 'Cello, the patients eagerly listening in the darkened wards and corridors. On Christmas Day there was a religious service, with the singing of carols and Holy Communion, well attended by officers, nurses and enlisted men. In the afternoon at Hospital A a small Christmas tree was set up, a Victrola played Christmas carol tunes, a recitation was given by Army Nurse Ferguson, and a short address by the Chaplain, followed by a distribution of Red Cross gifts. This programme was repeated at Hospital C. At the two hospitals 500 gifts were distributed to more than 200 patients.

Christmas Night the Officers and nurses were hosts and hostesses at a dance in Hospital B to the officers and nurses of the newly arrived Base Hospital 23. Refreshments were served and the Jazz Band helped make the occasion a very enjoyable "get acquainted" party.



Trimming Christmas Tree.



Nurses Red Cross Hut.

JANUARY, 1918

On January 1, Captain Fay and Lieutenant Sackrider proceeded on special duty to British Casualty Clearing Station No. 21, near Cambrai, where they observed and performed surgical operations for twelve days. After this, Captain Fay moved to a Field Dressing Station at Hermes and Lieutenant Sackrider to an Evacuation Hospital at Bus. They both returned on the 20th to Vittel.

On the 10th, Major Phillips started on a tour of observation with the British Expeditionary Force. He remained for some time at Poperinge in Belgium at Casualty Clearing Station No. 62 and returned to Vittel on February 9.

On the 13th, the Cérès began to receive patients. The personnel included Captain Randall, Lieutenant Stafford, Lieutenant Raynale, Lieutenant Adams, Miss Valentine as Head Nurse and Sergeant Sessions, N. C. O., in charge.

During the month of January seven hundred and sixty-four American soldiers and six French civilians were received by 36. Of these three died: on the 5th, Private William J. Cumming, Ambulance Company 102, 26th Division, of meningitis, measles and an operation for mastoiditis; on the 16th, Sergeant Frank M. Pickens, Base Hospital 31, of septicemia of lung with abscess; and on the 23rd, Private First Class Frederick L. Curtiss, Company C, 101st Field Sg. Bn., of frontal sinusitis with complications.

On the 10th, Private Edward E. Ayott, Headquarters Company, 103rd Infantry, nineteen years old, was admitted to Hospital A. According to the history of the case, the patient was struck by a one pound gun in the right parietal region at 3:30, January 8. For an hour and a half he remained unconscious. The wound was dressed at a nearby hospital, from which the patient walked to his billet. After sitting up for a few minutes, he went to bed. His head ached all over and he vomited twice during the night, sleeping but poorly. The next night he was taken to a Lieutenant's room, where he could not eat or sleep. From there he was moved to a Field Hospital and then to Neufchâteau. At the latter place he had two convulsions and after his admission to 36, several more.

He came under the care of Major Shurly, who diagnosed the case as one of skull fracture with possible pressure from blood clot. The fracture was confirmed by X-ray examination. Trephining was performed on January 14 by Major Walker, assisted by Major Shurly, Captain Haughey and by Lieutenant Gaines as Anesthetist. A tongue flap was made over the left Rolandic area, a button of bone removed when an extra dural clot presented. The dura showed a mottled appearance, indicating the presence of subdural hemorrhage. Accordingly the dura was incised, a moderate sized blood clot removed, flat rubber drainage inserted and the wound closed.



Nurse Dressing Wounded Hand of Poilu.

Drainage was removed within forty-eight hours. The patient made an uninterrupted and complete recovery and at the end of three months returned to duty.

On January 1st, the nurses began having their own mess in the des Sports and the Quartermaster's warehouse was removed from the Grand Garage to the Old Bottling Works. On the 9th, Mr. John Carlisle, of the Y. M. C. A., and Miss Porter, of the Y. W. C. A., arrived to do recreation and welfare work. A Y. M. C. A. reading room and canteen was opened at the Galeries and on January 13 the first Sunday evening meeting was held.

On the 14th, the Officers' Medical Society was organized for the purpose of discussing observations at the front and interesting clinical cases. Originally composed of officers from 36, it was afterwards made to include officers from 23, 31 and 32. The Society met on Monday evenings in the Medical Library of the Central.

On the 15th, Sergeant First Class Erskine was commissioned First Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, National Army, and on the 22nd was assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant.

On the 25th, Captain G. Hunter Brown, permanent representative of the American Red Cross, arrived to take charge of Red Cross work in Units 36 and 23.

On the 27th, General Mason M. Patrick, in charge of the construction of all hospital buildings in France, accompanied by General Taylor, inspected 36.

FEBRUARY

On February 4th, the six nurses who had been sent to Chaumont returned to Vittel and on the 8th the men followed them.

On the 19th, Lieutenant Hosmer proceeded to the Army Sanitary School as student officer in the Dental Section. He came back on the 9th of March.

On the 12th, the Sources began to receive patients, with Major Berry in command and a personnel including Captain Matthews, Lieutenants Warren, Sackrider and McArthur, Miss Baker as Head Nurse and Sergeant Pugh.

During the month of February, we received three hundred and twelve American soldiers, one hundred and one French soldiers and four French civilians. Of these two died: on the 17th, Private Joseph C. Wellwood, 104th Field Hospital, 26th Division, of scarlet fever, mastoiditis and acute nephritis; and on the 18th, Private Jack Yuill, Base Hospital 36, of lobar pneumonia. Yuill was buried on the 20th, after an appropriate service in the English Chapel and an impressive funeral attended by all the members of 36 and a detachment from 23.

On the 9th, the Medical Supply Department, which had moved its offices and warehouse from the Grand Garage to the Old Bottling Works, began business in the latter.

On the 18th, General Pershing visited Vittel and inspected 36 and 23. Drill was begun the following week and was held in the park, under the command of Lieutenants Raynale and Smith.

On the 25th, the Red Cross took over a one hundred acre farm for the benefit of the hospitals. Lieutenant C. M. L. Clark, of the American Red Cross, came to direct this work.

During February, the following promotions were made: on the 12th, Sergeant First Class Brown, who had previously been in charge of the Sources, became Acting Sergeant Major in the Adjutant's Office. On the 19th, Corporals Backus and Buchanan, Privates First Class Blanchard, Cashmore, Goodrich, Honey, Dougherty and Varion and Privates Joslyn, Peterson, Bogue and Barnett were appointed Sergeants; Privates First Class Ciliax, Cummings, Mason and Wheeler and Private Davis, Corporals; and Private Ewald, Bain, Bayne and Hamilton, Cooks.

On the 25th, Miss Hammond took charge of the French civilian employees, with an office in the Headquarters building.

MARCH

On March 8, Captain Metcalf, M. R. C., reported for duty and was assigned to the Cérés.

On the 9th, Miss Havey, Miss Valentine, Miss Baker and Miss Reed left for Compiègne,

where they spent two weeks at the Carrel-Dakin Hospital and Hospital Benévole. While they were there, both hospitals were bombed by German aeroplanes.

On the 10th, Privates Mikey A. Brosch, William J. McKelvy, John T. Begley, William J. McManus and Anthony Dolan, Company B, 26th Engineers, were assigned for repair work, etc.

On the 14th, Lieutenant Grimes, S. C., and Lieutenant Edward Jelks, M. R. C., were assigned to 36. Lieutenant Grimes was detached on the 25th. Lieutenant Jelks was assigned to the Cérés and detached on April 30.

On the 25th, Miss McGlynn was discharged for illness and two weeks later sailed for the United States.

On the 27th, Private First Class Ferris H. Fitch, who on the 20th had been commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Q. M. C., was ordered to Tours.

On the 29th, Lieutenant L. D. Cheney, M. R. C., reported for duty and was assigned to the Cérés. He was detached on April 30.

On the 31st, Lieutenant East proceeded to the Army Sanitary School, observing the work in the Dental Department.

During the month of March, four hundred and eighty-nine American soldiers, ninety French soldiers, five French civilians and nineteen Italians were received by 36. Of these one died: on the 18th, Private Hugh L. Gibson, Company H, 23rd Infantry, of acute lobar pneumonia.

On the 4th, Captain McGraw was appointed Major and relieved from duty as Adjutant, Lieutenant Erskine being assigned Adjutant. Major McGraw then was appointed Chief of Medical Service and Commander of Hospital E, formerly the Hotel du Parc, which had been leased from the proprietor and in which work had been going on since the first of the month. On the 9th, Captain Smith became Supply Officer and Major McGraw was relieved of that duty. On the 16th, Captain Randall took Major Shurly's place as Chief of Staff of the Central and Major Shurly, moving his office to the Headquarters building, devoted all his time to his duties as Medical Director, and surgeon to the Ear, Nose and Throat Department.

On the 15th, Sergeant First Class Sweeney was commissioned First Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, National Army, and became Registrar of the Unit.

On the 23rd, Sergeant Fowler was appointed Sergeant First Class.

Private First Class Robert Mater, Battery A, 149th Field Artillery, twenty-one years old, was admitted to Hospital B on March 19. He gave the history of a gunshot wound of the right leg by a fragment of enemy explosive shell received on March 11. At the time of admission his wounds were very septic and the transverse wounds on lateral surfaces communicated posteriorly to the bones of the leg in the calf and were large enough to admit the whole hand. The posterior tibial artery and main nerve trunks were divided and portions lost. Carrel tubes were inserted and Dakin solution used.

On April 3rd, on account of the extension of the suppurative process due to faulty nutrition and nerve loss, incision and further drainage was made. The patient's condition continued to deteriorate. Suppuration followed the planes, bed sores and sloughs developed lower down in the leg and foot so that amputation was performed on May 3, four inches below the knee by the Guilotine method.

Recovery followed. The patient gathered rapidly in strength and weight and in short time was doing convalescent duty.

APRIL

On April 8th, Private First Class William C. Curtis, and on April 10th, Private First Class Norman Israel, both X-ray technicians, reported for duty and were assigned to the X-ray laboratory. Private Israel was detached on May 8th and Private Curtis on May 25th.

On April 12th, Lieutenants Font and Fay and Private First Class Joe left on detached service for Epervanay, where they received special instruction in wound bacteriology, under Captain A. Policard, of the French Army. They returned to Vittel on the 26th.

On the 18th, Major McGraw and Captains Randall and Harris left on detached service for

Paris to attend a meeting of the Society for Medical Research organized by the American Red Cross. They returned on the 22nd.

On the 28th, Lieutenants Downer, Gaines, McArthur, Stone, Weaver, Woolston and Stafford left on detached service, reporting to the Headquarters of the 32nd Division, where Lieutenant Downer was attached to the 128th Infantry at St. Ulrich, Lieutenant Gaines to the 126th Infantry at Soppe-les-Bas, Lieutenant McArthur to the 125th Infantry at Sentheim, Lieutenant Stone to the 128th Ambulance Company, Lieutenant Weaver to the 127th Ambulance Company, Lieutenant Woolston to the 126th Ambulance Company and Lieutenant Stafford to the 125th Ambulance Company. All these Ambulance Companies had their headquarters at Denny. Lieutenant Downer returned on May 30, Lieutenants Gaines, Stone, Weaver, Woolston, and Stafford on July 1.

On the 29th, Major Barrett left for detached service with Evacuation Hospital No. 1 at Sebastapol, returning May 14.

On the 30th, Captain Clift was detached from 36 and became an instructor in radiography to newly-arrived medical officers with Major P. M. Hickey in the Roentgenological Department at Paris. Lieutenant Scrafford took charge of the X-ray laboratories from this time on.

During April, ninety American soldiers, one French soldier and two French civilians were received. On the 21st, Private First Class Harvey A. McPeak, Battery C, 151st Field Artillery, died of pleuro-pneumonia.

On the 3rd, Hospital E, a medical hospital for American soldiers, formerly the Hotel du Parc, was opened with a reception for nurses and officers and on the 7th began to receive patients. The personnel included Major T. A. McGraw, as C. O., and Lieutenants Collins and VanRhee, Miss Virtue as Head Nurse, and Sergeant Blanchard as N. C. O., in charge.

On the 4th, the Commissary Department was moved to the Grand Garage and consolidated with the Commissary Departments of Units 23, 31 and 32, under Captain J. P. Glandon, Q. M., R. C.

On the 1st, the following promotions were made: Private First Class Bear and Privates Girod, Harper and Tucker to the rank of Cooks; and Privates Adams, Carlin, Carpenter, Delisle, Foster, Gauthier, Giroux, D. O. Hamilton, Harrison, Hyde, Gerald F. Kelly, Sherman F. Kelly, Klingman, Raymond Lyons, Marks, Melville, Merriman, Nash, O'Neil, Goddie Phillips, Pinnegar, Scott, Seeber, Stanley Sessions, Singer, Sitter, Smart, Smedley, Smith, Tanner, Skeen Wallace, West and Wild to the rank of Privates First Class.

MAY

On May 7th, Miss Arkell, Miss Blackwell, Miss Crane, Miss Dwyer, Mrs. Malone, Miss Stahl, Miss Caldwell and Miss Moran left on special duty for the Headquarters of the 42nd Division. They were distributed at Baccarat among the hospitals, some of which were shelled by



Street Scene, Vittel.

the Germans. Mrs. Malone returned on July 2, Miss Caldwell, ill, on July 5, Miss Crane, ill, on July 12, and the others on July 23.

On the 11th, Captain Carlton Russell, M. R. C., reported for duty and was assigned to Hospital A.

On the 15th, Majors Shurly, Walker and Berry and on the 16th, Major McGraw, left on detached service for Paris, where they attended a meeting of the Society of Medical Research, returning to Vittel the 19th.

On the 28th, Captain Randall, Sergeant Kramer, Privates First Class O'Neil, Sitter and Nash and Privates Mack and Schuyler went on detached service to Evacuation Hospital No. 2 at Baccarat and on the next day Major McGraw, Privates Cleary, Ireland, McDonald, Montie, Rogers, J. Wallace, Hal F. Wright and William F. Wright and Miss Cornes, Miss Douglas, Miss Gilmore, Miss Headly, Miss Jefferson, Miss Keating, Miss Keyes, Miss Margaret MacDonald, Miss Medhurst and Miss Roll followed them, all reporting at the Headquarters of the 42nd Division, Evacuation Hospital No. 2. On the 29th, Captain Randall and Private First Class Nash returned to Vittel and on the 30th Pvt. Askam was substituted for W. F. Wright. On the same day the nurses who had left on the 28th and Privates Carlin, O'Neil, Sitter, Askam, Rogers, Schuyler, Cleary, H. F. Wright and Montie returned. These frequent detachments to Baccarat were necessitated by many German gas attacks, which crippled the Field Hospitals on this part of the front.

During May, four hundred and forty-four American soldiers, two hundred and five French soldiers, seven French civilians and three Italian soldiers were received. One French soldier, Private Sébastien Mouches, 117th Battery, 175th Regiment, Trench Artillery, died of general peritonitis, and one French civilian died of senility.

On the 1st, Miss Keel succeeded Miss Ruetz in charge of the nurses' quarters.

From the first of the month entertainments were held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday in the Casino theatre, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. As a rule, there were moving pictures twice a week and on the third day some other kind of entertainment.

On the 5th, a baseball team, organized by 36, with Lieutenant Hosmer as manager and George West as Captain, played the first of a series of Saturday afternoon games, in which they defeated Unit 31's baseball team with a score of 4 to 1. They afterwards played Units 15, 23, 66, 116 and 32, Evacuation Hospital 6, Company F of the 161st Infantry and other organizations.

On the 10th, Privates Kramer and Kennedy were appointed Sergeants.



Des Sports Hotel.

MAY 30, 1918

Tribute to the memory of the brave lads, American and French, who gave their lives for the cause of the Allies, was rendered fittingly by the Americans in Vittel May 30. Our first Memorial Day in France will be remembered as an occasion when the full significance of that great day was deeply felt. Out in the little cemetery beyond the limits of the town, a monument had been erected to mark the resting place of Jack Yuill, first of the personnel of Base Hospital 36 to leave the ranks. The dedication of this monument was an important event in the day's program. It is a handsome stone column appropriately inscribed. Forming on the parade ground at 10 a. m. officers and men of Base Hospitals 36 and 23 and of the Graves Registration Service Unit No. 304, marched to the cemetery where they were joined by the nurses of the two hospitals. In the parade were detachments of French "Poilus" and British "Tommies" convalescent, accompanied by British and French officers from the Officers Hospital, Hotel de Lorraine. The program was opened with a prayer by Chaplain W. D. Maxon, following which Major Burt R. Shurly, of Unit 36, spoke. Captain Gazet, attached to the hospital center by the French army, replied in behalf of our comrades in horizon blue. Following a verse of "America" a volley was fired and taps was sounded, the far-off echo of that memorial taps coming from the distance, faint but clear, as from the land of the dear dead now raised to life eternal. The graves of all the soldiers, French, American, English and Algerian were decorated by the nurses and three little French girls put on the American graves, flowers they had gathered in the fields and the ceremony was concluded.

June 1918

During the month Majors Phillips and Shurly received their reward for efficient service by promotion to the grade of Lieut. Colonel. We are glad to see the silver leaves adorning their shoulders. On June 1st we received our first consignment of wounded British Tommies. Three hundred and thirty-eight arrived this morning together with about a hundred Americans. Many were in very bad condition when received, and it was necessary for the operating rooms of Hospitals B and D to work day and night until June 3rd in order to care for them. Chaplain Maxon held a service of patriotic welcome to the British on June 2nd, in Hospital B. It was a very inspiring service. On June 6th the first British soldier to die was buried with appropriate services. Six convalescent Tommies acted as pall bearers, flowers and flags being contributed by the American Red Cross. At the request of the British patients a Thanksgiving service was held in the English Chapel by Chaplain Maxon. America and God Save the King were sung in unison by American and British soldiers.

Sergeant Otter, working in conjunction with Lieut. Hardy of Base 23, has reorganized the band. Several new pieces have been added and we look forward to some good music this summer.

Patients in the Base Hospital now number 724.

The results of base ball games played this month were as follows:

Base 36—9. Base 116—5. June 2nd.

Base 36—6. Evac. Hosp.—4. June 9th.

Base 36—3. Co. M 116 Inf.—0. June 16th.

July, 1918

Sergeant Harry George was placed in charge of all Motor Transportation in the newly consolidated Hospital Center, including Base Hospitals 23, 31, 32, 36. This consolidation of the four hospitals under the command of Lieut. Col. G. V. Rukke, greatly facilitates the functioning of these units. Many departments have been merged. Capt. Schons, formerly our Quartermaster, is now Finance Officer for the Center and Roberge and Ray Lyons have been detached for duty with him. Sergeant Havey has been placed in charge of all Electrical work of the Center. His excellent work in installing a telephone system for the four hospitals connecting all buildings and offices is being recognized.



Catholic Church Vittel.



Parade, July 4th Vittel.



Decoration Day Parade.



Parade, B. H. 36 Band.



Parade, Another View.



Parade, Another View.



Parade, Another View.



Parade, Another View.

Vittel was the scene of great festivities on July 4th. Base 23 joined us with a huge parade of the entire personnel, led by the newly organized Post Band. Addresses were made by both French and American officers. A Proclamation was issued by the Mayor calling upon the French Civilians to honor the day. The hitherto Championship Base Ball team of 36 went down to a hard fought defeat at the hands of Base 23. Great preparations were made for a victory—but alas! Our team, however, turned around and defeated the 23rd Engineers 5 to 3. The Officers' Club held open house for the day, and there were big doings under the auspices of the Red Cross. Altogether, it was a great day.

On July 7th Lieutenant Arthur McArthur was gassed while on duty with the 125th Infantry as Medical Officer. He was removed to Base Hospital 17 at Dijon and later returned to 36 fully recovered.

July 14th was another day of parade, feast and ceremony. It was the French National Day. Impressive services were held in the town hall and cemetery, honoring the fallen, French. Graves of all the allied dead were decorated. July 21 brings us over 500 patients—French and American—together with good news of the Allied successes on the Western Front. We are looking forward to the end and "home." Private Fred C. Magnan was today transferred to the Telegraph Batt. of the Signal Corps.

Sergeant Charles F. Brown was promoted to the grade of First Lieut. Sanitary Corps and has been assigned Mess Officer, relieving Major A. B. Smith, who will hereafter assume charge of the X-Ray Department of Hospital D. Brown's friends are all glad to see this well deserved promotion. Private Rolla Carpenter received commission as 2nd Lieut. Quartermaster Corps and is receiving congratulations all around. Sergeant "Tony" Helfenstein was transferred to Medical Supply Depot No. 3, somewhere near Paris. He always was lucky.

An additional twenty-five men were added to our personnel and will help out considerably in relieving the strain of ever increasing hard work. Patients in hospital at the end of this month number 2,597.

Base Ball scores this month—

Base 31—6. Base 36—3.

August, 1918

Patients recovering from their wounds are about to stage something original to relieve their life of ennui. Band concert and gang singing preceded some very good boxing bouts on the evening of the 3rd. It was a great party and from the expressions going around it will be repeated in the near future. The bouts were staged on the band stand in the park and the audience was made up of everyone who could walk, among which were French, English, Senegalese, Arabs, Italians, Canadians, New Zealanders and two American Indians, patients in Hospital E. On the 20th, Sunday, a large black plane flew over Vittel so low that it was a speculation whether it would clear the tree tops. The occupants waved a friendly greeting. It proved to be an Italian plane that had been captured by the Germans. In passing over the line they failed to respond to signals and were brought down by anti air craft guns. They had a full set of photographs of this vicinity and we felt pretty lucky that they were brought down. The A. R. C. opened the bath houses in the galleries on the 25th for general use, and it was a godsend, for bath tubs have been at a premium and it was necessary to make a date days in advance to be able to keep decently clean. The Red Cross Hut was opened officially on August 31, with a large dance. Many out of town "guests" were on the job.

September, 1918

St. Mihiel fell under the terrible drive by the Americans and French, and we are receiving our full share of patients. We have handled an average of 600 patients daily from September 14 to 18—all beds, cots and every available space filled.

Lt. Col. Phillips received orders to-day, the 15th, to report to headquarters of the Medical Department at Chaumont for duty. Everyone will miss him, for no one was more loved or re-



*Vervou
On Board Rijndam.
Liverpool Harbor.
Interior of Bath Establishment, Vittel.*

*En Route
Our Mascot, the Goat, Detroit.
Liverpool Harbor.
Cafe in Vittel Park.*

spected. Lt. Col. Shurly becomes Commanding Officer. Received advices to-day that we were to function as an Evacuation Hospital. Everyone working day and night.

Captain George Fay, Captain A. B. Smith, and Captain H. E. Randall were commissioned Majors M. C.

Capt. Burroughs, of Base Hospital 23, died of pneumonia on the 18th. He is the first officer to be taken, and had a great many friends in the Center. Impressive services were held on the following day, members of all units participating.

On the 25th a number of "Christmas" boxes arrived—little the worse for the slight delay of ten months. This month finds over 3,000 patients in the hospital.

October, 1918

News comes that the Germans are seeking an Armistice, but the rumors are being discounted. However, it makes a good story and coupled with the news of the advances being made by the Allies shows us a bright spot—the first real one for four years.

The Unit is in mourning today, the 18th, for Cook George Wilson, who died of pneumonia. Sergeant 1st Class Charles E. Bohn followed him on the 18th, taken by the same disease. Appropriate funeral services were held on the 19th, when both men were buried in the American Cemetery. On October 27th Joseph Derzai died following operation. It has been a sad month for us.

October 25th marks the first anniversary of our leaving the Fair Grounds in Detroit. We are more anxious to get back to the Ford City than we were to leave it one year ago—and that was "some."

November, 1918

Both the false alarm and the real Armistice were celebrated profusely in Vittel. The bars were down for the day. We were back in our school days once more celebrating a victory. The strain is over and no one can describe the way we all feel. We are cleaning house and most of the patients have been evacuated to points nearer the base to await transportation to the United States. A Victory Thanksgiving was appropriately celebrated throughout the post. Religious services were held by the different denominations. Our cooking staff surpassed themselves in preparing dinner. The fatted calves (pigs) were killed and the menu was hugely enjoyed by everyone.

December, 1918

The cleaning-up process was continued—all hospitals except B are closed and shipping of equipment to salvage base is being accomplished by Capt. B. R. East and the Bull Gang. All officers' quarters are now on the third floor of Hospital B—there to await orders to leave for the U. S.

Major McGraw was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Col. and received orders to leave for the United States. We all envy him, and are sorry that we cannot leave with him on the 9th.

January, 1919

Lieut. Col. Shurly, Majors Walker, Barrett and Capt. Matthews received orders to return to the United States and left on the 1st with lots of messages to the folks at home. Maj. Henry G. Berry assumed command. These are trying days—days of "watchful waiting." Closing of buildings and shipping of equipment has been accomplished and the end of this month finds us ready for the word "go."

February, 1919

We leave Vittel today, the 16th. The entire population of the town was at the station to see us off and our "40 Hommes 8 Chevaux" pulled out about dusk. On account of said dusk, many could scarcely find their way to the cars. We are traveling little more comfortably than we did 16 months before, but a whole lot happier. Capt. Brown, assisted by the Skipper and mess staff, fitted one car as a kitchen ready to serve hot meals enroute and we were on our way rejoicing. Barring a rear end collision to our train we arrived safely at Vertou and took up quarters to again await further orders to be on the high seas.



Officers' Xmas Dinner, 1918.



Soldiers' Xmas Dinner, 1918.



Villa Jean Rose.



"The Lady with the Basket" and Nurses. Mistletoe Growing on Tree, Shurly Field.



Recreation Room.



Group of Officers and Nurses.

March, 1919

Just "set" all month in Vertou waiting—waiting—waiting.

April, 1919

April 2nd was a big day. The greatest cook in the world was married. Reference is made in other parts of this book to the wedding, which will be remembered by everyone, including John H. Avalier, the victim.

All officers except Lieut. Col. Berry, Captains Erskine and Brown and Lieut. Weaver left Vertou and sailed for Home. Things are looking brighter and we will probably leave within a short time.

April 9th—At last we leave Vertou. After many inspections and other red tape we arrive at St. Nazaire and proceed to "rest" a few more days. After more inspections and much "de-lousing" we boarded the Good Ship Rijndam on April 13 and sailed at 1 P. M.—the greatest day of the "war." We landed on April 25th, at 2 P. M., after an uneventful voyage, and proceeded to Camp Stuart, where more inspections and delousing were thrust upon us.

May, 1919

1st. Arrived at Camp Custer.

2nd. Discharged. Good bye, Army.



S. S. Zeelandia.



*Left Column—Lunch By the Way. Out for a Hike. Group of Convalescent Soldiers. Lunch En Route.
Right Column—Our Post Band. The Sleuths. View of Vittel. On Board Ship.*



Headquarters Base Hospital No. 36.



Office of Medical Director, Base Hospital No. 36.

Administration Base Hospital No. 36, 1918-1919

The undersigned received telegraphic instructions from the War Department in August, 1917, to report to Detroit to assume command of Base Hospital No. 36. Upon my arrival there I found that the personnel of this hospital, consisting of 36 officers, 200 enlisted men and 100 nurses had been mobilized and were under canvas at the City fair grounds and that the entire equipment had been purchased and was properly packed and ready for shipment.

In due time orders were received for overseas duty and the entire organization sailed for France October 27, 1917, arriving at Southampton November 7, 1917, and from there proceeded to Vittel, France, via Le Havre.

Upon our arrival at Vittel we found that the Chief Surgeon of the American Expeditionary Forces had detailed Major Ralfe Floyd to precede us there and arrange for quarters and hospital buildings. Major Floyd had arranged for the occupancy of various buildings, by the unit, among which were five hotel buildings to be occupied as hospitals, one small hotel as quarters for the nurses and various other buildings for the officers and enlisted men. He had already made arrangements for subsisting the men with the detachment of French troops stationed there and the nurses at the hotel, that later became their home. The officers were quartered temporarily in another small hotel that was functioning at the time.

The grades of the commissioned personnel had already been established by the War Department, the Chief Nurse appointed and an Adjutant, first sergeant, duty sergeants and cooks had been selected by the director—a Quartermaster and a Supply Sergeant from the Regular Army had been assigned.

The first duty that presented itself was to house and provide food for the unit personnel: Then to prepare for general functioning as was our purpose there. The buildings placed at our disposal were inspected and suitable buildings for each purpose selected. There were five large hotels that were intended for use as hospitals, one small Villa for headquarters, a ware house for general medical and quartermaster supplies, one hotel for the nurses and other buildings for the enlisted men. The hotels (hospital buildings) were some distance apart and as it did not seem feasible to try to operate all of them as one hospital, each was established as a separate unit and so equipped. These various hotels were established as hospitals A-B-C-D and E, Base Hospital No. 36, and the medical property divided. The unit was established on a basis of 1000 beds but as the capacity of the five hotels was something like 3000 beds the original outlay of property proved inadequate, therefore authority was secured from the Chief Surgeon to take over from the French sufficient property to complete the equipment.

Each hospital was provided with a Commanding Officer and its quota of personnel—all functioning under the general headquarters. Individual hospitals were required to keep property records, admission and discharge sheets and a Morning Report. Other records (such as sick and wounded) were created at the General Headquarters.

The property of the civil hospital was placed on the top floor of the building, boarded off and regular hospital property installed. Many problems arose but the solution in each case readily presented itself.

Headquarters consisted of the Commanding Officer, Professional Director, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Sick and Wounded Office, and the Chief Nurse, with the proper enlisted personnel. Each section has its specific duties. When a train of Sick and Wounded would arrive at the Railroad station, it was met by the Corps of ambulances, each with a driver and 2 orderlies, and the officer in charge of Sick and Wounded records. As a man left the train he was tagged with his name, serial number for Sick and Wounded and the hospital designation. The scheme worked entirely satisfactorily and of 15,000 patients admitted, no man was lost from the records.

The next problem that arose was how to care for the patient, pay him, clothe him and return him to his outfit when ready for duty. As few service records were received in the beginning, it was found impossible to pay the patients. This was overcome later by authority from G. H. Q. to pay a man a percentage of his pay upon his statement; pay books were suggested and various other methods but the service record was retained. The fact of our not being able to pay the men was a disturbing factor. However, the condition didn't hold for long. The failure to receive service records suggested that the organization commanders might not know where the man was, therefore Base Hospital No. 36 sent out form cards stating that:

"Name.....Organization.....was admitted at B. H. 36, American Post Office 732
Date.....and Diagnosis."

It later became a general order throughout the American Expeditionary Forces, and I believe Base Hospital No. 36 was the original, in the move.

The clothing problem arose—it did not appear possible to return a man's original clothing; they were often damaged, blood soaked, infected necessitating sterilization and were received in large amounts (convoys). In the beginning it was attempted to return a man's original clothing but as the system failed a slip was made out stating what the man carried in and the same was issued from sterilized and laundered clothing, or from the quartermaster supplies. Later, authority was received to fully equip a man, notifying his organization, and dropping the clothing. This was the only feasible method, but did work a small wastage, but not in proportion to the amount of labor saved. Much of the clothing was infected with vermin and it was necessary to disinfect it before storage. This necessitated the installation of large sterilizers and the regular field sterilizer did excellent work: this sterilizer did the general sterilization for surgical dressings for all hospitals. As a man became fit for duty, his disposition became a question. It was apparent that he could not simply be marked duty, but camps of concentration must be established, which was done and all duty cases with records delivered there. The system was entirely satisfactory.

With the exception of elevators, these hotels proved very satisfactory as hospitals. They had a good kitchen, dining rooms, offices, etc., and at least one large room that served well as an operating pavilion. They were inadequately supplied with baths, so showers were installed. All patients received a bath and clean clothing before being assigned to a bed. Four of the hospitals were designated as surgical, carrying 20 operating tables and one was designated as "Medical" and cared for all medical and gassed cases. This system worked exceedingly well. The unit car-



CAPT. HOWARD M. ERSKINE
Adjutant, Base Hospital No. 36.



LT. CHAS. F. BROWN.



LT. JOHN V. SWEENEY.

ried five majors other than the Commanding Officer and professional director so that each hospital was placed under the command of officers of appropriate rank. With the exception of the Commanding Officer, professional director, adjutant, quartermaster and medical supply officer, and Chief Nurse, all at Headquarters, the personnel was distributed among the various hospitals in proportion to the bed capacity.

Hospital "A," originally intended as a "head hospital," was for a time commanded by the professional director, but later it was turned over to Majors H. E. Randall and Wilfred Haughey, who proved excellent commanders. Their functioning was entirely satisfactory, and they carried the hospital command throughout the war.

Hospital "B" was under the command of Major F. B. Walker, an eminent general surgeon and he did very excellent and exceptional work, retaining command of this hospital for the entire period. At one time he cared for 900 patients (all surgical), with a personnel of 5 officers, 18 nurses and 21 Corps men, cooks included. Hospital "C" was under the command of Major C. W. Barrett, a surgeon of prominence from Chicago, a gynecologist by profession, but an excellent general surgeon as well. He proved amply equal to the job and retained command of his hospital throughout the war.

Hospital "D" was commanded by Major Henry Berry, a surgeon of fame, equal to the others and a good general and practical man. He retained his command for the war and won credit for his work.

Hospital "E," the medical hospital, was commanded by Major Theodore McGraw (Later Lt. Col.) and functioned exceptionally well. Major McGraw is a specialist in his line and did exceptional work. He was formerly the administrative officer in the organization of the unit and demonstrated much good judgment, tact and common sense and the success of the unit was largely through his efforts.

Captain Howard M. Erskine was selected from the enlisted personnel and given the grade of Captain, S. C., and detailed as adjutant of the unit. His work was excellent. From civil life, he was within a few months an administrative officer of great value. One of his proteges, Sergeant Cecil Fowler who persistently declined a commission, being interested in his work, was given complete charge of the B. W. R. I. and handled the job with complete satisfaction. To anyone who was in the American Expeditionary Forces in the beginning, the above statement conveys much.

Colonel B. R. Shurly deserves much credit. He conceived, initiated and formulated the unit. He directed the purchase of supplies and functioned in various capacities. In the beginning he was the Commanding Officer, later Commanding Officer of the head Section, and finally professional director during the regime of the undersigned and as Commanding Officer after my departure. The records of the unit stand as evidence for his good work. Colonel Shurly was recommended for the D. S. M. by me. It is hoped that the recommendation carried.



Adjutants Office. LT. ERSKINE and SERGEANT FOWLER.

The Nurse Corps under Mrs. Betsy Harris as Chief, functioned admirably. They "won their spurs" as was demonstrated in Major Walker's hospital—900 patients cared for by 18 nurses.

The enlisted men deserve mention. They worked diligently and intelligently. In the beginning when food and clothing were none too plentiful and the ground covered with snow these men carried on sometimes for 24 hours without a halt. Discipline was good, the spirit was good and their work excellent. The records of courts martial were negligible. There was not a single case of General Court-Martial in the outfit.

Discipline was easy. The personnel was of high order and contained many specialists. It was easy to find the proper material for any selected position. The undersigned owes much to Major McGraw and Captain Erskine for assistance in the proper selection of men for special positions.

This hospital functioned in the normal as did other hospitals, received first hand cases, took care of epidemics, "Flu," diphtheria, etc., and sent to the front young men for a tour of duty, surgical teams, etc., with nurses and acquitted themselves with distinction always.

It has been a source of great pleasure to me to have been associated with Base Hospital No. 36—Detroit. The readiness with which the personnel of this unit took on and the efficiency developed demonstrates thoroughly to my mind the feasibility of training the citizen reserve.

The few feeble remarks that I have made in no way set forth the worthiness of this unit—we, at this time, are not in a position to give these units full credit but as times become normal and the world forgets war, posterity will do full credit to these deserving men.

H. A. PHILLIPS.



CAPT. ANDREW SCHONS
Quartermaster, Base Hospital No. 36.



LT. FERRIS H. FITCH.



MAJOR H. E. RANDALL.

Hospital "A"

Base Hospital No. 36 A. E. F.

Hospital "A," known as the Central, was called by Lt.-Col. B. R. Shurly The Knights Templar Hospital, to commemorate the generosity of the Detroit Commandery No. 1. Hospitals "B", "C" and "D," were surgical while Hospital "E" was medical. Hospital "A" was organized as a "head hospital," but also took the overflow of medical or surgical cases of the other hospitals, as it was not until six months after the arrival of Base Hospital 36 at Vittel that possession could be had of the Hospital "E," Hotel du Parc.

Hospital "A" opened as a hospital by receiving over four hundred cases of mumps on December 8, 1917. It received the first patient and was the last hospital to discharge a patient when our sick and wounded office was closed and our last convoy was evacuated to the Buffalo Unit, (Base Hospital 23) on January 13, 1919.

The plan of Hospital "A" was that it should be a special hospital for all affections and injuries of the head. The departments of eye, ear, nose and throat, and the dental department were located in the left wing of the front main floor. The pharmacy was also placed in this wing to be in easy reach of patients from these offices. The lobby at the front entrance to the building with its tile floor became the receiving room, holding fifty-five stretcher cases. Here cases could be examined and assigned to floors or wards. The more seriously injured were put to bed in the large ward on the first floor or placed on the second floor, so that in case of fire all patients could be taken from the building. The walking patients or less seriously wounded were sent to the third and fourth floors. The fifth floor was reserved for the male personnel of the hospital. A door from the front lobby led to a large room, which was luxuriously furnished, with a home like fire place, for the library of the officers of Base Hospital 36 and for a general meeting place for discussion of medical and surgical subjects.



*Hotel Central—Hospital A. Knights Templar
Hospital.*

The hall leading from the front lobby to the large ward and to the general operating room, had on its left the business office where the records were kept, and on the right of this hall was an elevator and stairway leading to the floors above. The basement had the kitchen, with dumb elevators running to the ground floor. Back of the large dining room, which we converted into a large ward, already mentioned, was the Annex, where contagious cases were quarantined, until one happy day in 1918 an order came that all contagious cases were to be turned over to Base Hospital 23.

There were 933 contagious cases received and fortunately not a single case of cross infection occurred and but three of these cases died. The varieties of contagion were.

Mumps	617 cases
Diphtheria	239 "
Chicken Pox	3 "
Measles	23 "
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	32 "
Scarlet Fever	20 "

There were two deaths from diphtheria and one death from scarlet fever. In this connection it is interesting to note that but three cases out of forty-seven cases of pneumonia, died, showing that Hospital "A" seemed to be under the influence of some lucky star.

Out of 15,097 cases treated in all hospitals of Base Hospital 36, from December 8, 1917, to December 8, 1918, 4,795 cases or 31½% were patients of Hospital "A." The death rate was exceedingly low. There were 15 deaths in all or a mortality rate of .0031. This is a mortality percentage rate of less than one-third of one percent, in spite of the fact that 933 cases were contagious diseases, 776 cases were gunshot wounds of various parts of the body; 175 were of the head, 37 were of the chest, 21 of the abdomen and 32 were of the neck; 23 were cases of appendicitis, 16 of acute nephritis, 389 cases had been gassed, 235 were cases of influenza, and 47 were cases of pneumonia. This low mortality rate of less than one-third of one per cent is one which it would be very hard to equal, and of which we are both proud and thankful.



CAPT. REED SHANKWILER.



LT. CLARENCE L. WEAVER.

The medical and Surgical staff of Hospital "A," or the Knights Templar Hospital, was at its opening commanded by Lt.-Col. Burt R. Shurly, who organized Base Hospital 36, and who later, on the transfer of Lt.-Col. Hiram A. Phillips to Chaumont, the Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces, became the commanding officer of the entire unit which he had brought to France. Maj. H. E. Randall of Flint, and Capt. Wilfred Haughey, of Battle Creek, the second in command of Hospital "A," are entitled to the credit, during the absence of Lt.-Col. Shurly, of receiving and directing this hospital with its first 400 cases.

Lt.-Col. Shurly being a specialist in diseases of nose, throat and ear, Capt. Haughey took charge of the eye department, until Col. Shurly assumed command of Base Hospital 36, after that he had charge of both departments. Some months later Major James McDowell Patton, of Omaha, was sent here, and took charge of the eye department. Lt. Eugene Smith was assigned as assistant to Major Patton, and Capt. Reed Shankwiler was then assigned as assistant to Capt. Haughey. In April, 1918, Major H. E. Randall, of Flint, was ordered from Hospital "B," as Vice-Chief of Major Frank B. Walker, Head of Surgical Service to Hospital "A," to command, succeeding Lt.-Col. Shurly as Chief Surgeon, Hospital "A."

The Dental Department was in charge of Capt. Bion R. East, of Detroit, who had as his associate, Lt. Harry L. Hosmer, D. C., of Detroit. The work of this department in Maxillo-facial and in dental surgery, proved so successful that the army soon recognized Hospital "A" as the center for maxillo-facial injuries.

Lt. Clarence L. Weaver proved himself very valuable in diagnosing mental and nervous diseases. Capt. Albert Harris had charge of the venereal ward, which was soon discontinued, due to lack of business. Capt. George Van Rhee took great pleasure in diagnosis of the skin lesion which no one except a dermatologist is supposed to recognize.

On the opening of Hospital "E," the medical hospital, the following officers were transferred from "A," Capt. Ward E. Collins, Capt. George Van Rhee, and Lt. Claude B. Gaines. Their places were taken at various times by the following casual officers, Capts. Walter A. Ford, C. F. Shook, J. C. Olsen, and Lts. Louis L. Burnstein and Reed A. Shankwiler.

The chief nurse was at the beginning Miss Ethel Helen Davison, who later was relieved by Miss Jennie Abramson, who previously had been in charge of the operating rooms. Miss Cooper, who had been Superintendent of the Shurly Hospital in Detroit, was the nurse in the eye, ear, nose and throat department, where she made herself at home. Succeeding Miss Abramson in the general operating room was Miss Alice Gilmore and Miss Pailca.

Hospital Sergeant Bernard Harrigan, in charge of Hospital "A," set the pace for work and kept everyone on their toes, making it very uncomfortable for any who showed the least inclination to grow slack in their work, as any one of the following personnel can testify.



Officers' Library, Hospital A.



Operating Room, Hospital A.

Report of the Hospital to Detroit Commandery No. 1

THE Crusades for the delivery of the Holy City and of the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the Infidels originated in France. The Knights Templar and the Hospitaliers were organized as a military body to care for the sick and wounded, to protect travelers, and to perform all acts of mercy and pity. It was thus fitting that the largest American Base Hospital should come to France under the patronage of the Knights Templar of Detroit.

Detroit Commandery No. 1 not only gave very liberally its money, but some of its distinguished members served as officials in this great American Hospital. Lieut.-Colonel and Sir Knight Burt R. Shurly organized and served as its director, and, finally, as its Commander. Major and Sir Knight Frank B. Walker was the Chief of the Surgical Department, and was Consultant in all injuries of the brain. Captain and Sir Knight James Mathews was a consulting orthopedist. Capt. and Sir Knight Harry L. Hosmer, Dental Corps. These officers are members of Detroit Commandery No. 1.

We all are proud of the opportunity of being your agents in this work of mercy to the sick and the wounded soldiers. Our work, however, was not limited to the Americans, for we received 1,464 Allied soldiers, and gave hospital treatment to 69 civilians. During the 12 months after we received our first patient, we admitted 15,097 patients.

As the success of Hospital A was largely due to the generous support of the Knights Templar of Detroit, Detroit Commandery No. 1, it is to Hospital A, the "Central," that your name was given. This hospital was specially organized, and at first personally commanded

by Lieut.-Col. Shurly himself. The purpose of the hospital was that it should be a special hospital for all affections of the head. Experts in operations and treatment of diseases of the eye, of the throat, and the nose, and of the nasal cavities; of the mouth and jaw, of the ear, and of surgery of the brain, and of deformity of face, were given the opportunity of team-work in producing the best results that American surgeons were capable of. The results have justified this organization, for soon the Army recognized it as being the Center for Maxillo-Facial injuries under direction of Capt. Bion R. East.

It will not be necessary to tire you with technical terms; to hint at some of the things of surpassing interest: Abscesses, even in the brain, were localized and operated, as were abscesses of bony cavities connected with the nose, a comparatively new branch of surgery. These were successfully diagnosed, operated, and drained.

Cases of old rheumatism with local infection of the tonsils, or of the bony cavities related or connected with the nose, were referred here, and treated with uniformly successful results.

There were but two cases of total blindness, and both of these poor fellows finally died from other extensive wounds. In this one branch of service alone the restoration and saving of sight has been an invaluable service.

In deformities of the jaw we always had 12 to 15 cases undergoing treatment. The operation and treatment of these hideous wounds where a part or all of the lower jaw had been shot away gave uniformly good cosmetic results. The Dental Department in one year extracted 1056 teeth, and filled thousands, gave 318 general anesthetics; and repaired 47 compound fractures of the jaw. The importance to the Army of providing means for prophylaxis of the teeth was noted and emphasized in this service.

It was in rush times that the Detroit Hospital was filled up with all sorts of cases. It was a common saying that if one did not know what to do with a patient, "send him to the Central; they will take care of him."

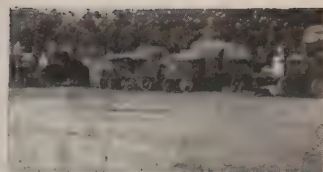
Your hospital opened with its first patients 3 weeks after we landed in Vittel. Then they sent over 400. Your hospital was equal to the occasion. Some idea of what 400 patients suddenly landed at your door means can be realized if you consider that Harper Hospital with its Solvay Addition would have had every bed filled, and still have had a hundred patients waiting outside for a place to sleep. This was a real test of organization, but every man was fed and given prompt attention, as though nothing unusual had happened.

For several months the Annex of the Detroit Commandary No. 1 Hospital was busy with contagious diseases. One night at mid-night, 129 cases of diphtheria were sent to us without a previous warning.

This makes 960 cases of contagion that have received our care, without a single instance of cross infection, and with but two deaths. Two of our cases of meningitis were totally deaf afterwards. But none died.

During the busy times following the battle of Chateau Thierry (Second Battle of the Marne), and, later, the advance through the Argonne Forest, the Detroit Commandary Hospital was filled to the peak with soldiers rushed from the battlefields. It was surprising to see what a few days hospital treatment could accomplish.

The original contribution of Carl E. Schmidt with that of others, established a Red Cross Base Hospital of 500 beds. Your additional contribution with a guarantee of up to \$60,000 made possible the doubling of the bed capacity. The thousand beds raised ultimately to 3000 beds. The Finance Committee headed by Louis Peters, Albert B. Lowrie, Fred Robinson, and Wm. E. Robinson, not only succeeded in easily raising the amount, but have since repeatedly contributed to the welfare of the patients and personnel. The Banners of the Knights Templar have been hung in the wards, and, as far as possible, Masonic members have been kept together.



*Group of Officers and Nurses.
The Bull Gang.
Staff and Patients, Hospital A.
Ambulance Train.*

*Group of Officers and Nurses, Base Hospital No. 36.
Ambulance Convoy.
French Soldiers Loading Ambulance.*

The summary of the work done during the year in the Hospital of the Detroit Commandary No. 1 is as follows:

Out of 15,097 patients in all of our Hospitals from December 8, 1917, to December 8, 1918, one year, 31½%, or 4,795 were patients in the Hospital of the Knights Templar. The death rate was exceedingly low. There were 15 deaths, or a mortality of .0031. This is a rate of less than one-third of one per cent. This is a remarkable record. Of the 15 deaths, 3 were due to lobar pneumonia. This is the record in spite of the fact that 933 cases were contagious diseases; that 776 cases were gunshot wounds on various parts of the body; 175 were of the head, 87 were of the chest, 21 of the abdomen, and 32 of the neck; 23 were cases of appendicitis, 16 of acute nephritis, 389 were gas cases, and 235 were cases of influenza, 47 were cases of pneumonia, with but 3 deaths. There were also 20 operations for mastoid diseases. Also some of the most difficult operations in surgery were done. This is a record of which you may justly be proud.

The Medical and Surgical Staffs of the Knights Templar Hospital was at its opening commanded by Lieut.-Colonel and Sir Knight Burt R. Shurly, who was succeeded by Major Herbert E. Randall, of Flint, as Chief Surgeon.

The department of Ear, Nose, and Throat was in charge of Capt. Wilfred Haughey, of Battle Creek, who, for a time, also had charge of diseases of the eye. The Eye Department later was in charge of Major James M. Patton, of Omaha, and Eugene Smith, Jr., of Detroit.

The Departments of Maxillo-Facial and Dental Surgery were under the direction of Captain Bion R. East, of Detroit, who had as his associate, Lieut. and Sir Knight Harry L. Hosmer, of your Commandary.

Captain Reed A. Shankwiler acted as assistant to the department of diseases of the nose, throat, and ear, and as specialist in diseases of the lungs and heart. Lieut. C. E. Weaver, of Detroit, proved himself to be very valuable in diagnoses of mental and nervous diseases.

Our full capacity was 540 beds. This was made possible only by placing cots in rooms and halls. It was like the hotels at convention time—except less noisy.

When a new convoy came in, the soldiers arriving were pale and tired. Most had not seen a bed for months. To get in between clean, white sheets was to them in their expression, "living the life of Jerry." For one or two days it was one blissful sleep, except to awaken at meal time and for the dressing of wounds. In three or four days beds would become vacant, and by the end of a week, few patients were still confined to bed. Those recovering helped those less fortunate, and many made inquiries of the nurse and the ward surgeons if there were something they might do to be of service. Many became volunteer nurses for their fellows, and assisted in getting ready for the next convoy that was to come in the night or early in the morning following.

It was exceedingly rare for morphine to be given for pain. Hardy and strong, the fittest of America, the pride of our country never complained, and never expressed a wish except to be sent back as soon as possible to their company.

H. E. RANDALL,
Major M. C. Commanding.



French Soldiers Washing Dishes.

Hospital "A" Report from Dec. 8, 1917, to Jan. 1, 1919

Total number of patients	4876
Total number American	4848
Total number of Allies	9
Total number of Civilians	19
Total number of deaths	16
Deaths from pneumonia	3

Total Mortality—.00328

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES

General Diseases:

Typhoid fever	2
Paratyphoid fever	1
Malaria	4
Influenza	261
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	164
Tuberculosis	51
Syphilis, hereditary	1
Primary	20
Secondary	11
Tertiary	3
Cancer	0
Rheumatism, acute articular	161
" chronic articular	24
Diabetes	2
Goiter	2

Leukemia	0
Diseases of Nervous System:	
Disease of spinal cord	72
War Neurosis:	
1. Concussion	37
2. Psychoneurosis	35
Insanity	6
Hysteria	0
Malingering	0
Epilepsy	16
Diseases of Circulatory System:	
Disordered action of heart	19
Valvular disease	15
Arteriosclerosis	4
Diseases of Respiratory System:	
Gas cases	390
Bronchitis, acute	251
Bronchitis, chronic	11
Pneumonia, broncho	12
Pneumonia, lobar	47
Pleurisy	32
Empyema	2
Asthma	11
Diseases of Digestive System:	
Appendicitis	23
Cholecystitis	2
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System:	
Nephritis, acute	18
Gonorrhoea	60
Alcoholism	4
Diseases of the Skin:	
Scabies	20
Erysipelas	20
Frost bite	21
Gas burns	12
Miscellaneous:	
Fever of undermined origin	58

SURGICAL CASES

GSW—Head	175
“ Neck	32
“ Thorax	37
“ Abdomen	21
“ Right arm	33
“ Left arm	39
“ Right fore arm	20
“ Left fore arm	19
Self inflicted wounds	0
GSW—Right thigh	24
“ Left thigh	35
“ Right knee	26
“ Left knee	23

GSW—Right leg	63
“ Left leg	54
“ Right hand	33
“ Left hand	42
“ Right foot	31
“ Left foot	21
Wounds by rifle or machine gun	15
Shrapnel	2
GSW—Neck	21
Multiple wounds	6
Fracture, simple	45
“ compound	1
“ “ arm	1
“ “ leg	3
“ “ jaw	5
“ skull	3

MISCELLANEOUS

Hemorrhoids	25
Hammer toe	1
Hernia	29
Varicose veins	6
Varicocele	3
Trench feet	49
Flat feet	31



Convalescents Playing Cards.

Personnel that Have Worked at Hospital "A"

PVT. FIRST CLASS RICHARD MARTIN
 PVT. FIRST CLASS JAMES GRIFFITH
 PVT. FIRST CLASS ALFRED HENSELL
 PVT. FIRST CLASS SILAS FINN
 PVT. FIRST CLASS PETER B. O'NEIL
 PVT. FIRST CLASS CARL HOLBROOK
 PVT. FIRST CLASS HARRY L. PHILLIPS
 PVT. FIRST CLASS FLORIAN MACK
 PVT. FIRST CLASS FRED WILD
 PVT. FIRST CLASS JOHN WHELAN
 PVT. FIRST CLASS HAROLD HOLMES
 PVT. FIRST CLASS JAMES CURRAN
 PVT. FIRST CLASS ROSS WILKINS
 PVT. FIRST CLASS STANLEY HUNT
 PVT. FIRST CLASS JOHN ANDERSON
 PVT. FIRST CLASS EDMUND WILSON
 PVT. FIRST CLASS LESTER MORRISON
 PVT. FIRST CLASS ARTHUR EVANS
 PVT. FIRST CLASS HAL WRIGHT
 PVT. FIRST CLASS RAYMOND SMEDLEY
 PVT. FIRST CLASS WILLIAM GREEN
 PVT. FIRST CLASS WILLIAM WRIGHT
 PVT. FIRST CLASS HARRY McCONNEL
 PVT. FIRST CLASS JACK WALLACE
 PVT. FIRST CLASS WILLIAM BEACH
 PVT. FIRST CLASS HENRY APRIL
 PVT. FIRST CLASS ARTHUR HAMILTON
 PVT. FIRST CLASS JOHN CONWAY
 PVT. FIRST CLASS ORAN C. ALLEN
 PVT. FIRST CLASS DONALD McQUEEN
 PVT. FIRST CLASS OTTO SKRIPSY
 PVT. FIRST CLASS MICHAEL DOMBROSKI
 PVT. CLAUD CUTRELL
 PVT. ROBERT BROYLES
 PVT. CHARLES BLACKBURN

PVT. EDWARD PARKER
 PVT. CLINT A. CROOKS
 PVT. LEO FORSHA
 PVT. GEORGE E. FARR
 PVT. J. E. CLIFTON
 PVT. FIRST CLASS GODDIE PHILLIPS
 PVT. FIRST CLASS THOMAS L. WOOD
 PVT. FOUNARIS
 HOSP. SGT. BERNARD A. HARRIGAN
 SGT. FIRST CLASS LEE JOSLYN, JR.
 SGT. FIRST CLASS SAMUEL BACKUS
 SGT. FIRST CLASS JOSEPH VARION
 SGT. FIRST CLASS WILLIAM PULKINGHORN
 SGT. FIRST CLASS CHAS. E. BOHN, died of
 pneumonia
 SGT. VANCE BUCHANAN
 SGT. EDWARD VANDERLINE
 SGT. HOWARD KRAMER
 SGT. CARL SITTER
 SGT. WINDSOR D. SCHUYLER
 SGT. ASA BAKER
 SGT. ALBERT BARNETT
 SGT. ARTHUR P. BOGUE
 CPL. WILBUR T. HUDDLE, secretary to
 dental department

"Cooks"

JOHN AVALIER
 CLARENCE EWALD
 THOMAS HAMILTON
 JACK MORRIS
 COLIN T. BAIN
 JACK BAYNE
 JOHN G. MROCK
 FRANK P. BURGWIN
 ALBERT DAVIDSON
 PHILLIP BEAR



*The Field Sterilizer and the Cootie Exterminator—
Bill Wright.*



Operating Room, Hospital A.

Hospital "A" Report from Dec. 8, 1917, to Jan. 1, 1919.....

OPERATIONS

Appendectomy	6
Arthrotomy of right knee.....	3
Abscess drained:	
Neck	3
Scrotum	1
Fore arm	1
Inguinal glands	1
Amputations:	
Left arm below elbow	1
Right arm	1
Right thigh	1
First finger	1
Adhesions broken up, due to adhesion of ileum.....	1
Circumcision	5
Curettment of bone	5
Debridement	30
Enucleation:	
Right eye	3
Left eye	2
Foreign bodies removed from:	
Right hand	2
Left hand	1
Right shoulder	4
Abdomen	1
Left leg	3
Buttocks	7
Right thigh	6
Neck	2
Left knee	1
Head	7
Face	1

Brain	8
Left shoulder	1
Left arm	15
Left fore arm	19
Right arm	8
Right fore arm	17
Hemorrhoidectomy	20
Herniotomy, single	7
" double	1
Hydrocele, tapped	2
Ligation:	
Brachial, artery	1
Axillary artery	2
Sub-clavian artery, 2nd portion	1
Ulnar	1
Laminectomy, shrapnel removed from spinal cord	1
Mastoidectomy	5
Mastoid wound drained	1
Meatotomy	2
Orchectomy	1
Rib—resection, 7th left side	1
Removal of ingrowing toe-nail	1
" " corn	1
" " cervical glands	2
" " tumor from right axilla	1
Skin graft on right arm	1
Secondary suturing:	
Multiple GSW	9
Shoulder	5
Right arm	1
Left arm	2
Neck	1
Right hip	2
Thyroidectomy	2
Trephine	10
Aspiration of pleural cavity	7
Blood transfusion	3
Varicocelelectomy	4



MAJOR JAMES M. PATTON.



CAPT. EUGENE SMITH, Assistant.

Eye Department

Base Hospital 36, A. E. F.

Base Hospital 36, Vittel.—The eye clinic here was in charge of Capt. W. B. Haughey, who had the best and most complete equipment for ophthalmic surgery of any of the then active American hospitals in France. This equipment was brought with Base Hospital 36 and *illustrates the great advantage of having each base hospital transport its own special equipment.* Two Lancaster magnets were found installed and a room devoted to the use of the eye clinic. Base Hospital 23, which was in close proximity to Base Hospital 36, also had an eye clinic, but without adequate equipment for ophthalmic surgery. An optical unit was, however, first assigned to Base Hospital 23, in a room provided for it, as most of the refraction work was being done here. Later Maj. J. M. Patton was assigned to Base Hospital 36 to take charge of the eye work and organize an eye center for the Vittel and Contrexeville area. Several rooms at Base Hospital 36 were assigned to him in which to locate a central eye clinic, as all such work, including refraction, was now to be carried on here, and a room was also set aside for the optical unit transferred from Base Hospital 23. Major Patton was made consultant for the combined Vittel and Contrexeville areas and most of the serious operative work was routed or transferred to his clinic. This plan of centralizing the eye work for the area under the consultant at Base Hospital 36 worked out most admirably, and a great deal of praise is due Major Patton for the efficient manner in which he built up this center, which, with the special wards placed at his disposal, soon became one of the most active ophthalmic centers in the advanced area.

Department of Ophthalmology
Report of Work Done Dec. 8, 1917, to Jan. 13, 1919

	Service Capt. Haughey	Service Major Patton	Total
Conjunctivitis	97	21	118
Conjunctival Irritation		112	112
Conjunctivitis (Gas)	120	64	184
Cornea Abrasions and Foreign Bodies	3	21	24
Corneal Ulcer	18	8	26
Cataract	1	2	3
Chalazion	33	11	44
Choroiditis	3	2	5
Enucleation, Convalescent from	11	0	11
Enucleation	9	1	10
Episcleritis	1	1	2
Evisceration	1	5	6
Fundus, Examination, Consultation	17	59	76
Globe, Injury of	16	18	34
Intraocular F. B.:			
Non-Magnetic	4	5	9
Magnetic	3	3	6
Extraction of	3	3	6
Iritis	17	5	22
Keratitis	6	4	10
Lachrymal	2	3	5
Leucoma	1	2	3
Lid Abscess	1	1	2
Lid Injury	13	33	46
Loss of Vision	2	4	6
No. Disease Present	No record	52	52
Opaque Nerve Fibres	0	1	1
Optic Atrophy	1	0	1
Fracture Orbit	2	1	3
Orbital Injury	2	14	16
Palpabritis Marginalis	15	13	28
Panophthalmitis	0	2	2
Papillitis	1	14	15
Refraction	197	167	364
Retinitis Albumenuria	1	1	2
Retinitis Pigmentosa	4	1	5
Pterygium	5	3	8
Strabismus	5	2	7
Trachoma	4	1	5
Vitreous Hemorrhage	1	7	8
Vitreous Opacities	1	4	5
	<hr/> 621	<hr/> 671	<hr/> 1292



CAPT. WILFRED HAUGHEY.



Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Operating Room, Hospital A.

HEAD SECTION

Detroit Commandery Knights Templar Hospital

HOTEL CENTRAL

The Head Section was located in the Central, otherwise known as Hospital A. I do not know if Hospital A is being written up separately, but wish to take the opportunity here to state that it was at first placed under the command of Major Shurly, with Captain Haughey second in command. When the first patients were received by Base Hospital 36 Major Shurly, with Major Walker and others, was on an inspection trip around France, so the command of Hospital A devolved upon me. I had been in bed four days with the "flu" when the adjutant Captain McGraw, later Lieutenant Colonel, asked me to take active charge of the hospital, as patients would be received within two hours.

Within that two hours beds were placed, made, the kitchen opened and 127 patients received. The next day there were 150, and by the end of the third day, 351. These were mostly mumps and measles, but they made us a lot of work. They were admitted into the hospital building designated as the Head Section, and were cared for by that staff. It is therefore entirely within the proprieties for the Head Section to claim having received and cared for the first patients admitted to Base Hospital 36. But that is not our only opportunity to boast. On December 12, at 2 P. M., Pvt. Raymond Gordon of Co. B, 166 Inf., 42nd Div., was operated upon, Paracentesis Tympani Sinistra, for relief of Otitis Media. This was the first stated operation in Base Hospital 36. The day before we had opened a boil on the neck for one of the men, but I do not have the record of that, or the name, as we considered it just routine work.

While speaking of the first operation done by Base Hospital 36, we cannot refrain from mentioning the last. On Jan. 15, Florence Crane, A. N. C., Base Hospital 36, and Florian Mack, P. F. C., Base Hospital 36, had their tonsils removed, Mack being the last one. There were two or three later at Base Hospital 23, but that is another story.

While on the subject of tonsils let's mention our biggest tonsil day. We had accumulated a ward full of chronic rheumatics on the fourth floor and made a desperate effort to



*Scene in Vittel.
A Wrecked Aeroplane.
Washing in the River.
The Red Cross Farm.*

The Bread Wagon.

*Hay Wagon.
Haymaking, Vittel.
Washing in the Village Trough.
Bottling Factory, Vittel.*

get rid of them. We operated on 15 of them one day—March 19, 1918—spending two hours and fifty minutes at it. While the department had many days in which we did a great deal of operating, this was the biggest tonsil and adenoid day.

The work that came to our department was most interesting and as varied as would ever come to the average clinic. On Nov. 9, we removed tonsils for Lieut. L. L. Burstien, M. C., who had true bone formation in each tonsil—large piece of bone $\frac{1}{3}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, with true bone cells and Haversian canals.

One day in the Summer of 1918, just after receiving patients from the front—Soisson-Vesle region—two patients on the second floor complained of their throats. Upon investigation we found Diphtheria. These were both from the 26th Div. in line. Every patient admitted was then cultured, and as a result of our report sanitary inspectors were sent to the front. An epidemic was discovered and within a few days we received 139 Diphtheria cases in one train load. These gradually cleared up, except one death, until a small batch of carriers were left. These were finally cleared by Tonsillectomy. Thus our department was responsible for the discovery and stamping out of a Diphtheria epidemic in the front line troops,—26th Division.

We will never forget many of the ludicrous experiences. The long line of patients always waiting at our door; the French civilians who came to us with all their troubles; the American medical officer who was sent to us one day and upon being directed to the end of the hall found there a line of French Poilus and upon listening at the door heard some conversation in French. He returned to the office of the building and said he was looking for an American outfit, not a French clinic. We had our French patients at that hour, and of course it did not sound like U. S.

It will be remembered that the Germans put over a gas attack on the American front on March, 1918, at Baccou. We went up with an ambulance train and brought back some of these patients, soon receiving very many of them. We immediately instituted a treatment for these cases, both eye cases and nose and throat burns, that was later adopted by the American Army—Guaiacol carbonate in olive oil. We had dozens of eye cases in the wards when Col. Derby came down on an investigation tour asking to see some of our striated cornea. We had none, and he immediately wanted to know what we had done to them, for everyone else, French and English, had been having none such results. He reported to Col. Greenwood, who also came down two or three days later, and told me he was going to publish this treatment all over the American Hospitals in France. Just lately I have learned this treatment is claimed by another, but Col. Greenwood will vouch for this statement herein contained.

We could continue these reminiscences endlessly, but have not space. However, we must tell one last true story. Col. McKernon, chief of the ear, nose and throat department in France, was in one day and I asked him for a chance to visit some of the other clinics in France. He said he would be glad to send me if there was any place to go, but that Base Hospital 36 had had the largest and most active service in our department of any American hospital and there was nothing new we could see.

The number of cases, summary, etc., are all covered in the official hospital report, and I do not have those figures, but believe I have touched enough to recall many other interesting things to those connected with the department, even though the surface has not really been scratched.

The department is especially grateful to its nurses and orderlies, Miss Evelyn Cooper, Miss Grace M. Daley (Mrs. R. U. Adams), and Miss Alice Gillmore (Mrs. W. H. Woolston), Pvt. Fred Wild and Pvt. Henri April. The medical officers connected with the department in one way and another were Lieut. Col. Shurly, Major Patton, Capt. Eugene Smith, Capt. Gaines, Capt. Shankwiler, Lieut. Weaver and Major (Cpt.) Wilfrid Haughey, chief of the department.

Wilfred Haughey, Major M. C., U. S. A.



CAPT. BION R. EAST.



CAPT. HARRY L. HOSMER.

The Department of Dental and Oral Surgery, Base Hospital No. 36, A. E. F.

The Departemnt of Dentistry and Oral Surgery was composed of Doctors Harry L. Hosmer and Bion R. East, both of Detroit.

Doctor Hosmer reported for duty August 20, 1917, and Doctor East, August 23, 1917, at the State Fair Grounds, Detroit, Michigan.

During the time the organization was stationed at the State Fair Grounds, the personnel of the department did not function professionally, other than to inspect the mouths of the personnel and do certain emergency operations. These operations served one purpose if no other, than to demonstrate the possibility of "getting the number" of one Cashmore "Bill" of the city of Wyandotte.

Like the other members of the unit during this period of professional inactivity, the personnel of the Dental Department was assigned to duties to which they seemed most suited. Doctor Hosmer was assigned as drill master. The fitness of the workman can be judged by the product of his labor. Look at the military appearance of Corporal Milroy.

The writer was diverted at once to a fitting avocation; that of roustabout in charge of the baggage smashing; when not occupied in handling someone's trunk, ditches were dug and other light duties performed. And by the way, I never have found the person who tied our mascot, the goat, in the shower tent at the Fair Grounds the night of the big storm. That occurence was the cause of my first call down from our Commanding Officer, Colonel Phillips. I had reported as officer of the day, that everything in and about the camp was O. K. when I was asked if I had inspected the shower tent.

The next assignment given to a member of the dental department was that of chaperon; you will remember the loss we suffered when the Government insisted that Captain George remain in this country. To supply this deficiency, Captain Andrew Schons, Q. M. C., arrived one

cold, frosty morning in October, 1917, via yellow cab, bag, baggage and bedding roll. The writer was at once assigned as his personal slave and body guard, a relationship which continued to exist for many weeks; during this time the writer learned to differentiate between rubber boots and boots, rubber, hip or knee, as the case might be. At this point I wish to say that there are many very fine things that might be said about "Andy" Schons. He had a big heart, and his greatest fault was his greatest virtue, loyalty to his Q. M. C. The writer likes to remember the instances where Captain Schons would give some poor French widow 200 Francs from his own pocket, rather than remember his quibbling about a few centimes where accuracy was involved.

My particular duties were rather too extensive to enumerate. The care of all the unit's property, as well as the loading of the officers and men's personal baggage, did not give so much trouble as looking after the baggage of the chaplain's detachment. Greater anxiety could not have been exercised over the care with which one's baggage should be handled even in this time of prohibition, than was demanded by the chaplain's department when their boxes, trunks, etc., were involved.

Along about this time, the nucleus of what was to be the "Bull gang" was formed, those cavaliers of stress and resistance. We will pass over hurriedly our efforts to keep the baggage intact in those three baggage cars on our way to Hoboken while the train at times made 70 miles per. No mention will be made of the stevedore work done on those "light weight" boxes we were taking as light baggage, while they were being removed from train to lighter and again from lighter to dock, from dock to the net of the Orduna, where our responsibility stopped for the time being, at least.

En route nothing particularly worth mentioning was done, other than Doctor Hosmer and Doctor East holding sick call once each day in the ship's pharmacy; other than that our duties consisted in keeping the morale of Major, then Lieut. Harris at the highest pitch. All who know the circumstances will remember that "Al" did as much pitching as anyone.

Arriving in Liverpool, the writer was instructed to leave the ship and report to the Embarkation Officer, who was found to be an English Major with a cane which was carried in combination with the Englishman's superiority. He directed that we should watch our baggage as it left the ship and see that it was placed in suitable order. Prior to leaving the ship, part of the "Bull gang" had been sent into the hold to look after the trunks, etc., marked B H 36. As a consequence when things started to slide down the chute to the dock, it was all B H 36 marked. The English Officer was immensely pleased until those loose cots (remember them?), started making their appearance, when he threw a figurative fit. When informed that we had some other light pieces of baggage among our effects, such as a complete kitchen and mess outfit including a refrigerator, he all but passed away and very promptly gave order to leave it on the ship, which was the cause of the cruise by one, Sergeant De Haene. But of that in another place.

At this point enter the villain in the form of that National Guard Major from New York who was in command of the ship. He ordered us aboard the train for Southampton and we were to leave our personal baggage behind.

Arriving in Southampton, sometime before midnight, you will remember the trip to the "Rest Camp"—but no rest camp for the baggage smashers, we must wait for those trunks which should come in sometime during the night. Major Phillips here advised that if we were going to await that train, he would do so also. Eventually the baggage train and property arrived about 3 a. m. when it had to be sorted, packed, etc. A guard posted, we were ready for the bedding roll if possible to find a place to house us. Inquiries were made about a hotel—yes, one was near but it probably was filled. At any events Col. Phillips said we would make the try. The hotel was found, the clerk advised he had one room only. There I was, the lowest ranking Lieut. in the outfit with this strange Major of the Regular Army, my commanding officer and one room only remaining. However, the Colonel seemed to act as if I was to go along so up we went, I thinking that the floor would be a soft spot anyway. Upon reaching the room, it was found to contain two beds; one was a big fat inviting bed; the other had a short, narrow hard look. Right

here Major Phillips did something which made the dental department his loyal supporters. He said, "East, I'll match a coin with you to see who sleeps in the big bed." We didn't match and the little hard bed wasn't so bad after all.

Of course you all remember how the baggage detail was separated from the main party in the trip across the channel. Anyway the baggage was placed aboard a freighter, which was slow and of deep draught, which made it an exceedingly difficult target to hit with a torpedo. It seemed that this ship was to convey some exceedingly valuable members of the British Army across the channel. So great care was made to see that every comfort was provided for them. These favored passengers were horses. They loaded the ship with the horses; when it was found that all space which was fit for a horse to occupy was filled they began filling the remainder with soldiers, some 2,500 English and Australian infantry men, with their respective officers. After these troops were aboard they let the baggage detail of Base No. 36 aboard, who took up their "quarters" in a vacant horse stall three flights down and forward. It should be mentioned here that Lieut. Royston E. Scrafford, M. C., had been attached to the baggage detail for this trip. "Scraff" and I have often tried to figure it out how he came to be picked to make this sacrifice. We never were able to definitely settle it in our minds, unless it was that he being the most lowly Lieutenant in the Medical Corps as I was in the dental, and therefore could be easily spared. It was a happy choice for me because I became better acquainted with "Scraff" and to know him better is to respect him more. "Scraff" came in handy also during the "dash" across the channel (two days and two nights); he could say things about those English officers who used all the bunks, occupied all the chairs and ate all the food, that had escaped my description.

Eventually we reached LeHavre where that baggage was taken off the boat, again sorted, piled and checked. It was hard work of course but what did it matter, had we not been told that we were to go to another rest camp where complete relaxation could be had, as soon as the work was finished. You all remember the rest camp at LeHavre—chicken wire and cooties. However, there was one nice thing happened to the baggage detail at the LeHavre rest camp. It had been reported that the ship we were aboard, had been hit by a submarine and as we did not arrive until afternoon of the second day some credence had been placed in the rumor. Anyway, we received a warm welcome upon our arrival. About six o'clock the same day I was informed that we would entrain for some unknown destination about 5:30 the next morning, and that during the night all the baggage must be collected and put aboard a train before that time. Volunteers were asked to assist in the work—about the same men stepped forward—they said they would rather work than stay in the "rest camp."

It was dark. No lights in the city; the trucks were without light, the truck drivers had arrived only that day so did not know the city; the city streets were narrow, and filled with bridges over streams. The baggage was in six different places (the nurses being housed in four hotels). A very favorable layout you will grant. However it was done without incident, other than caving in the fronts of two trucks and smashing two telephone poles. Eventually the property was aboard the five box cars, when an ambitious Captain in the quartermaster's corps arrived about 4 a. m. and said it would have to be placed in the cars just a little differently.

At last it suited the Captain. We were told to put our rations aboard which we would find on the station platform. As the train was about to move out our rations were loaded along with those of two other outfits, which were to move later, and you will all grant we had plenty to eat while on that train for the next week.

Let us pass rapidly over the events which followed our arrival at Vittel. The moving of the property from the trains to the temporary quarters, via borrowed wagons propelled by the man power of B H 36. The final restoration of the chaplain's duffle bag to its owner; the telephoning to General Blatchford of the Zone of Advance for trucks; the trucks were obtained, also a call down from the General; the reception of 75 car loads of supplies and their transportation to the warehouse from warehouse to hospitals. The various duties, such as making the cemetery,

trips to Chaumont, Griefes, Nancy, Paris, Neuf Chauteau, etc. We pass that all over until we begin the real history of the department of Dental and Oral Surgery B H 36.

A complete equipment for two dentists was bought in Detroit and shipped with other supplies.

Shortly after reaching Vittel, Sergeant Asa K. Baker, an experienced dental mechanic was attached to the dental department. He was placed in charge of the dental laboratory, which was completely equipped.

Two nurses were detailed for duty in the dental department, Miss Anna Kaiser and Miss Phoebe Tullar. An experienced office man and stenographer was detailed to keep the records, Corporal William Huddle. Later Miss Emma J. McCaw replaced Miss Kaiser and Miss Babcock, Miss Tullar.

Munger Finn was detailed as assistant to Corporal Huddle. Corp. Forrest was detailed by G. H. Q. as assistant to Sergeant Baker.

Dr. Oscar Johnson, a dentist of Minneapolis who was an enlisted man in the army, came to Base Hospital No. 36 as a patient; with the consent of G. H. Q., Doctor Johnson after his convalescence was retained and acted as a dental surgeon.

When at its height the department was composed of the following:

Harry L. Hosmer, D. C..

Bion R. East, D. C.

Dr. Oscar Johnson.

Emma J. McCaw, R. N.

Phoebe Tullar, R. N.

Asa K. Baker, Sergeant.

William Huddle, Corporal.

Raoul Forrest, Corporal.

Munger Finn, Private.

The work was divided as follows:

Doctor Hosmer in charge of operative dentistry.

Doctor East, oral surgery.

Doctor Johnson, assistant to Doctor Hosmer.

Sergeant Baker, mechanical dentistry.

Misses McCaw and Tullar, general assistants.

Corporal Huddle, office supervisor and charge of property.

Corporal Raoul Forest, assistant to Sergeant Baker.

Private Munger Finn, assistant to Corporal Huddle.

During the drives of 1918 when the work became heavy, Doctor East was made by G. H. Q., consultant in Maxilo Facial Surgery for the Vittel Hospital Centre. From that time Doctor Hosmer had the responsibility of the dental department Base No. 36.

Below is a brief statement showing number of patients cared for by the Dental and Oral Surgery Department.

Total number of persons treated:

Officers and enlisted men.....	1688
Others	348
Total treated	2036

(Note)—By others is meant nurses, civilians attached to the Army, such as Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., etc.

These cases represent everything in the field of dental, oral surgery and plastic surgery of the face, ranging from relief of toothache to the surgical interference in the most extensive wounds in the face. A few high spots would show that under Doctor Hosmer's direction, 1813 teeth were filled; these fillings ranged all the way from tin fillings to the finest of gold inlays; it would show that a total of 134 mouths were made serviceable by proper fitting dentures made under the direction of Sergeant Baker. It would show that 1211 teeth were extracted. It would show that 1426 surgical dressings were done. It would show that 55 splints for broken jaws were made and set. It would show that 184 wounds of the face and jaws, ranging all the way from a rifle bullet to a lacerated face from high explosives, were cared for.

The members of this department are extremely proud and happy to know that there were no fatalities among this large group of cases which were cared for. That this is possible, the writer wishes to acknowledge, is due almost entirely to the care which his associates gave and the wonderful nursing they received while in the rooms and in the wards. He is extremely grateful for the work which was done by Miss Gertrude Witban, R. N., and Mr. Carl Holbrook, and still another person who did a great deal to save the lives of those boys who were handicapped to such an extent in eating, is cook John Avalier, who was never too tired nor too busy to fix something which was tasty and possible for them to eat; he did this even though he had to steal the eggs and other ingredients from the mess officer.

It would not do to overlook the assistance this department received from Major Wilfred Haughey, M. C., who was in charge of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat department of Base No. 36 at that time.

Members of the dental department are cognizant of the splendid co-operation we received from the Chief of the Surgical Service, Base Hospital No. 36, Frank B. Walker, Major M. C. Last, we are appreciative of the efforts of Colonel Phillips who through thick and thin did not lose his faith that the members of the dental department were capable of handling the jaw and face cases, without interference from ambitious, molesting outsiders who might be assigned to some special duty by some good angel in G. H. Q.

Such expressions as those contained in the following letter made the work of the members of the department, extremely pleasant:

Pvt. F. Jagger, 41807
1st East Yorks Reg.
78 Park Grove, Barnsley.

4th Oct. 1918.

"Just a few lines to let you know I managed to get across to Blighty when I left Vittel. We went right to the British hospital at Le Havre and I was sent to England a few days later. At present I am at home on an 8 weeks leave. On arrival at Le Havre I was examined and the doctor told me that I had no bone union so that is how I managed to get across. I got into hospital in Manchester—was X-rayed and again told I had no union and I have again got splints on my jaws. They are practically the same as what I had on before only gold plated ones and instead of being wired together I have them cemented together and as the beds in our hospitals are wanted for the big convoys of wounded I am as well at home.

I shall, of course, go back into hospital again just before Christmas. I was told that I would never have a right strong union so may have a good chance of getting my discharge (I hope so).

Of course had it not been for the good treatment and care I received at your hands I may have been "pushing up daisies" now somewhere in France and I cannot thank you too much for the treatment I received. The hospital I am in (when there) is for nothing but jaw cases and I am sure it would interest you to visit it. I don't expect I shall go over seas again and you may be back in America before I am ready to."

Shall welcome a letter at your convenience, and regards.

Yours sincerely,

F. Jagger."

We simply want to report one case of a sample record of the injuries of the face and jaws.



Surname	Given name	No.	Age	Rank	Co.	Reg.	Corps.
McKenzie	Thomas	566354	20	Pte.	A	77	FA
Hospital No.	Dental Case No.	Hospital "A"					
10343	1225	Central Hospital					
Admitted from	Hour & Date of Injury	Hour & Date of Adm.		Date of Evac.			
Hospital Train	Oct. 9, 10 A. M.	Oct. 11, 11 P. M.		Nov. 18-18			
Character of Injury—Gun shot wound			Cause				
compound, comminuted fracture, asso-			Shrapnel.				
ciated with gun shot wound of right							
cheek.							

History and description of wound.

External wound right cheek about 6" in length, was tightly sutured when patient entered this hospital. Patient was septic. Sutures removed and drainage established. Wound involves parotid gland.

Wounded on Argonne Front.

X-ray report.

Plate shows a comminuted fracture of the right mandible extending in the region of the canine backward involving the entire mandible to and including the ramus. One large fragment in the region of the bicusps and first molar is markedly depressed downward. "R. E. S."

Special tissues injured.

7th Nerve. Lower lobe, right parotid gland.

Treatment.

Inter-dental wiring and cast aluminum splints placed.

November 6, 1918, Plastic Operation.

Fig. No. 1. Condition of patient on being admitted.

Fig. No. 2. Condition of patient on reaching this country.

Fig. No. 3. Condition of patient 1920. Photo taken in Detroit.

Fig. No. 4. Front view, same patient.

This condition was obtained without other interference than was given at Base Hospital No. 36 by the members of the Dental Staff.

Bion R. East, Major D. C., U. S. A.

Base Hospital No. 36

A. P. O. No. 732. American E. F.

Oct. 10, 1918

From: Lt. R. A. Shankwiler, 1st Lt. M. C. U. S. A.

To: Lt.-Col. Burt R. Shurly, C. O. Base Hospital No. 36.

Subject: Contagious Disease Report. Hospital A.

Mumps	611 or 64.05 per cent
Measles	23 or 2.41 per cent
Meningitis	32 or 3.35 per cent
Scarlet fever	20 or 2.09 per cent
Diphtheria	238 or 24.94 per cent
Scabies	27 or 2.83 per cent
Chicken pox	3 or .31 per cent

Total954 99.98

10,136 patients treated, of whom 954 were contagious, or percentage of 9.42%.

HOSPITAL "A"

Men Who Have Worked In Operating Room

PVT. FIRST CLASS FRED WILD
PVT. FIRST CLASS FLORIAN MACK
PVT. FIRST CLASS PETER B. O'NEIL
SGT. W. D. SCHUYLER

Men Who Have Worked In Contagion

SGT. CARL SITTER
SGT. W. D. SCHUYLER
PVT. FIRST CLASS PETER B. O'NEIL
PVT. FIRST CLASS FRED WILD
PVT. FIRST CLASS JAMES GRIFFITH
PVT. FIRST CLASS ALFRED HENSELL
PVT. MICHAEL DOMBROSKI



MAJOR FRANK B. WALKER.

HOSPITAL "B"

Base Hospital Number Thirty-Six American E. F., A. P. O. 732
SURGICAL SERVICE

January 9, 1919.



THE Surgical Service of Base Hospital 36 was divided into Head and General Surgery, and in conformity with the plan arranged in the Surgeon General's Office, a Head Hospital was established in Hotel Central, known as "Hospital A." Wards and operating rooms in the building were set apart for skull fractures, eye, ear, nose and throat cases, and for those requiring oral and dental surgery. That hospital also received much of the overflow of the Medical Cases from Hospital "E," as well as a large number of surgical cases.

The general surgical cases were divided among Hotels Ceres, Palace and Sources, known respectively as Hospitals B, C, and D. In all of those buildings special attention was given to the equipment for surgical work, including baths, X-Ray equipment and operating rooms with all the necessary paraphernalia, dressing rooms, instruments and dressings. It should be noted, however, that during the stress of the drives and influenza epidemic a large number of Medical and Gassed patients were admitted to these hospitals.

Following out a plan which was found to be generally arranged in standard base hospitals, a special room near the entrance was fitted up as a receiving room. There tub and shower baths were installed for ambulatory patients who were able to use them. Orderlies assisted in undressing those cases, in bathing, and in redressing them with pajamas, slippers and bath robes. Stretcher cases were placed on long, low and narrow tables, undressed by orderlies and bathed by nurses, and after being redressed were carried through the hall to the X-Ray Laboratory.



*Hotel Ceres, Hospital B, Detroit College of Medicine
Hospital.*

The X-Ray Department was unusually well equipped. It had at its disposal a standard X-Ray table for plate work, with all the necessary appliances in one room, a Fluoroscopic table with appliances for vertical examination, and in another room a dark room for developing plates, and an office provided with a large show case and a stereoscopic outfit for the examination of plates.

In an adjacent operating room a Fluoroscopic table was designed and set up.

After X-Ray examination of bone, joint and foreign body cases all new patients were transferred successively to the operating rooms at the end of the corridor on the same floor. Twelve operating tables and a sufficient number of smaller instrument and dressing tables had been provided for a great influx of patients, but six tables for three teams in addition to the Fluoroscope table served satisfactorily to meet the needs of that hospital.

In those three or four operating rooms amputations, debridements, foreign body removals, drainage and dressings were done according to the necessities of the cases which were then assigned and taken to the several wards.

Hotel Ceres having been built for summer resort business, was partitioned into 187 rooms. There were six floors above the basement called respectively Wards A, B, C, D, E and F. In each ward separate rooms were set apart as the ward surgeon's office and dressing room, a diet kitchen, a nurses' room and a lounging room for patients. Ambulatory cases were examined and redressed in the dressing room. Trays were prepared in the diet kitchen for all bed patients. Medicines were prepared and chart work done in the nurses room. The lounging rooms were used by ambulatory cases for reading, writing, and smoking, and playing of games, and served to keep patients out of the corridors. The immense kitchen in the basement of the Grand Hotel was put at the disposal of Hospital B and the butcher shop for the Unit was also commodiously located there.

After having cared for the first American soldier wounded on the American front in Alsace, handled hundreds of patients daily during the big drives, and brought back to health and strength the first received American prisoner patients from a hospital in Germany, Base Hospital 36 is preparing to return to the United States.



CAPT. JAMES D. MATTHEWS.



CAPT. CARLTON RUSSELL.

On November 2, 1917, Corporal Homer Givens, torn by grenade fragments and left for dead by the Germans in their first raid on the American lines, was brought to Base Hospital 36 and treated there until April 6, when he went to the interior. During the last month 164 allied and American prisoners of war were received from the Trier Prison Hospital in Germany, the first German Prison Hospital to be turned over to the American forces after the signing of the Armistice.

Base Hospital 36, from Detroit, Michigan, was the third Base Hospital to receive patients in the area of the American front in Alsace-Lorraine. In midwinter of 1917, the organization, known as the Shurly Unit, after its organizer and commander, Lieutenant Colonel Burt R. Shurly, took over five summer hotels in the famous Lorraine "City of Waters," Vittel. With meager supplies and under great difficulties, preparations were made to receive 500 patients within three weeks.

All the winter of 1917 Base 36 cared for the sick and prepared by all necessary constructive surgery the soldiers who were fast assembling in France for the great American effort. Before the Amex forces had begun concerted battle with the enemy, French soldiers from the Verdun and Lorraine fronts and English wounded from Champagne were cared for in two of the largest hospitals, 1,464 Allied patients being received at the Base.

During the big German push at Chateau-Thierry and during the great American counter drives at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne, Vittel was used as an Evacuation Center, as many as six trains arriving in a day to the Center hospitals, with convoys, evacuation trains removing the patients after treatment. Base 36, with four surgical and one medical hospital, had capacity for 3,000 patients and for considerable time the corridors were lined with cots.

Base Hospital 36 received by train and ambulance most of the first cases of American gassed in the region of Baccarat, where the Germans on November 10, 1917, launched a heavy



CAPT. R. U. ADAMS.



LT. LEO J. STAFFORD.

gas attack. Up to December 1, 1918, 982 gas cases were admitted to the Base. A system of graduated exercise was instituted for these patients with excellent results, 71% of them returning to duty immediately.

Fifteen thousand and ninety-seven patients were handled at this Base from December 8, 1917, to December 8, 1918. In Hospital A, which had 31.5% of all these cases, the death rate was .0031, a slightly better average than one death in every 300 patients. In the Spanish-American War there were 20,000 cases of typhoid fever, 3,000 of which died. In the recently completed year at Base Hospital 36, there were discovered two cases of typhoid and one of paratyphoid fever, the death of only one soldier out of more than 15,000 being due to this former scourge.

In the Vittel Hospital Center there are excellently appointed club buildings for officers, nurses and enlisted men, all provided for and severally equipped by the American Red Cross. The Officers Club is situated in a beautiful villa hidden among the trees, and the Nurses' Club, accommodating 200 nurses, and the Enlisted Men's Hut are considered the finest of their type in France.

Vittel is admirably situated for a Base Hospital, the American Front proper of Alsace and Lorraine, lying within a radius of 50 to 60 miles and easily accessible by ambulance or hospital train. The town, which has long been famous as a French resort for mineral springs, was named after the Roman Emperor, Vitellius, and even in that older day its springs were used, remains of Roman baths, a statue of Venus and tripods used for burning incense before that deity being found near the present springs. Vittel was the home of Joan Theirselin, god-mother of Joan-of-Arc.

A baseball field, a golf course, tennis courts and a beautifully laid out park were at all times open to the American soldiers convalescent at Vittel, and did much to mitigate for them the hor-



Personnel of Hospital B.

rors of that war which subsided into a far-off but never-ceasing rumble. Hot shower and tub baths in the Vittel Bath Establishment were conducted by the Red Cross, who supervised the recreations of the soldiers, provided them entertainments and "movies" in the Casino and saw that they wanted for nothing. Fresh vegetables and meat were provided by the Red Cross 100-acre farm. Band concerts and boxing matches were held in the park during the summer.

The spontaneous expression of what not only Base Hospital 36 but all the American Base Hospitals meant to the American wounded and broken in battle is perhaps given in this rhyme, written by Richard Scanlon, Co. A, 101 Reg., Rainbow Division, one of the first patients from the concentration camps at Neufchateau:

*The place, oh, just Base 36,
The Building they call B;
Regulations call it a Hospital,
It's a grand hotel to me.
Yes, somehow we all like this place,
It's been just like a home.
The only pleasure we don't have,
Is beer with all its foam.
Well, if the worst comes to the worst,
We'll all be back some day,
Perhaps we may get wounded,
When the battle's in full sway.*

*Good-bye to beds and real white sheets,
Good feeds, baths and pajamas,
We don't have such things in army life,
But, then, they do not harm us.
Good-bye to the fond nurses,
Who handle us like babies,
We may never see your faces again;
I guess it's "Good night, ladies."
We're going after "Boche"
The same as we did the "Spicks,"
And if ever I get wounded
Take me back to "36."*

Opposite the receiving room on the first floor were the first sergeant's office and the Pharmacy. Facing the main stairway was the Chief Surgeon's office and farther along the east and west corridor was the property sergeant's office and chief supply room.

Two operating rooms, nurses' work room and sterilizing rooms were also set up in the west wing of the building, being used principally for the operative cases on the upper floors. On the opening of the Hospital in January, 1918, 350 beds were reported. Later more beds and cots were secured and the capacity of Hospital "B" was reported officially as 563. But in the Chateau Thierry drive the corridors were also crowded to a full 600. In the fall the reserve portion of the north wing had been leased and 200 more regulation hospital beds provided. At this time the huts and tents of the Convalescent Camp on the Red Cross Farm were being set up, and one tent was located on the lawn behind the Ceres building. 100 more beds were delivered and the maximum capacity of Hospital B was increased to 910 beds.

At the outset the clinical laboratory of the unit was set up on the first floor of the Ceres Hotel, opposite the X-Ray Laboratory. Later, under the supervision of Colonel Siler, the clinical laboratory was established in the same building, but moved from the first floor to the second floor, where it occupied eight rooms.

At first all ambulatory patients were fed in a large dining room but when the hospital became overcrowded in July, the dining room tables were moved to rooms in the basement and the regular dining room was converted into Ward G. It was initiated by the reception of 99 gas cases placed on French "Service de Sante" cots. After the rush was over, 61 regulation Army beds were substituted.

When the Hotel Ceres was leased as one of the buildings for use of Base Hospital No. 36, the Commanding Officer put it in charge of Major Frank B. Walker as Chief Surgeon. The other officers assigned were Captain Herbert E. Randall and Lieutenants George P. Raynale, Ross U. Adams, and Leo J. Stafford, who were placed in charge of wards "A," "B," "C" and "D," respectively.

In accordance with plans outlined by Major Goldthwaite, the staff was disorganized. Captain Randall and Lieutenant George P. Raynale were detached and detailed elsewhere. Lieutenant Adams was also detached, but reinstated immediately. Captain James D. Matthews, who had been on duty at Hospital "D," and Captain Carlton R. Metcalf, who had been in Orthopedic Service in England, were assigned to duty in Hospital "B" and placed in charge of wards "A" and "B." A few days later Lieutenant Jelks, who had also done service in England, was introduced by Major Goldthwaite and placed in charge of ward "E." Lieutenant Grimes, a sanitary officer, was also brought in to assist in the treatment of orthopedic cases. Captains Brennan, Langworth and Lieutenant Williams were also detailed to Hospital "B" from Base Hospital Unit 23 by Major Rukke for special duty.



Officers' Morning Conference, Hospital B.



Dining Room of Ceres Hotel in Peace Time.



Large Surgical Ward, Hospital B, Opened with 99 Gassed Soldiers.

March 18th, 1918, Major Goldthwaite called and stated that the plans to make of Hospital "B" an exclusive bone and joint hospital for the advance section would not be carried out. Accordingly the officers detailed from Unit 23 were recalled and Lieutenant Grimes also took leave. March 29th, 1918, Lieutenant Cheney, who also had done service in England, was detailed to the hospital. April 15th, 1918, Captain Ely reported to Hospital "B" for duty, but left the next day and did not report again. April 28th, 1918, Lieutenants Stafford and Jelks were detached and ordered to Field Service and Lieutenant Cheney was ordered to Hospital "C." In May, Captain Metcalf was permanently detached from Hospital "B," and Captain Cilley reported for duty, and was put in charge of ward "B." After several weeks' absence, Lieutenant Stafford returned for duty, but left again with Surgical Team No. 27, for work in an Evacuation Hospital. Captain Cilley was also detached. Lieutenant Sucha reported and was assigned to ward "B." Lieutenants Burnstien and McKinney were also referred to Hospital "B" for a few weeks' service. Lieutenant Schriver was also on duty for two weeks.

When the St. Mihiel drive was on and many pre-operatives were received, the staff consisted of the Chief Surgeon, Captain Matthews, Lieutenant Adams and Lieutenant McKinney. These officers were assisted by Lieutenant Font of the Laboratory Department for two days and operated six tables and handled a large number of cases. The first day, one hundred and twelve patients passed through their hands. On the following day, a surgical team consisting of Major Edwin F. Dean, Capt. A. C. Arnette and Lieutenant Wolf were assigned to Hospital "B" for two weeks, and placed in charge of Wards "B," "D" and "E." After the departure of the surgical team, Captain Russel was transferred from Hospital "C" to Hospital "B" and Lieut. Stafford returned from service at the front.

In November, upon the evacuation of all patients from Hospital "C," Lieut. Ira C. Downer and Lieut. William Woolston were transferred from that hospital to Hospital "B" and assigned to Wards "D" and "A." Major Fay followed and was assigned to Ward "B." January 3rd, Lieut. Claude B. Gaines was relieved from duty at Hospital "E" and took up duties of Medical Officer of Command at Hospital "B," reporting to Chief Surgeon.

In the organization of Hospital "B," Mrs. Betsey Harris, Chief Nurse of the Unit, assigned Miss J. W. Valentine as Head Nurse. After serving in that capacity for several months she

was succeeded by Miss Florence Cornes, both of whom rendered excellent service and were assisted by details from the Nursing Corps. Miss Cornes was at first put in charge of the operating rooms and organized and equipped that branch of the work in a very satisfactory manner. During the rush period she was succeeded by Miss Martha Murphy and assisted by Miss Ethel Davison. Donald Sessions was First Top Sergeant of Hospital "B," and was succeeded by Clarence Otter, March 10th, 1918. Vance Buchanan was Night Sergeant. Arthur L. Peterson was Property Sergeant. William Sewell was Mess Sergeant. Walter McGillicuddy and Carl Hatch were operating room assistants. Bert Myring and later Anthony Aukstikalnis, were cooks. The other enlisted personnel:

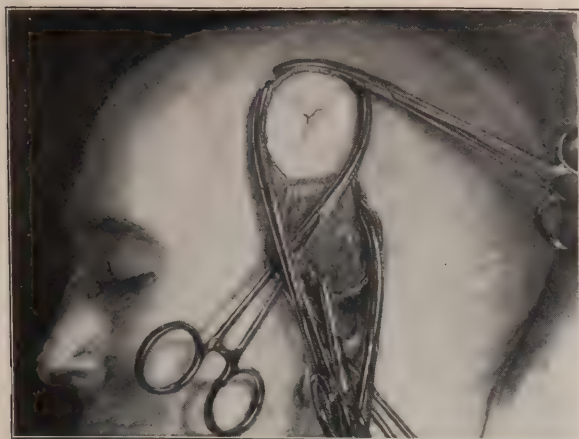
SMITH, FRANK
GENTHE, WALTER
WEAVER, EARL
FOSTER, WILLIAM D.
HUNT, STANLEY D.

WALLACE, JACK F.
CAMPBELL, BRUCE
IRELAND, LESLIE
ROSS, EDWARD
ROBINSON, JOSEPH

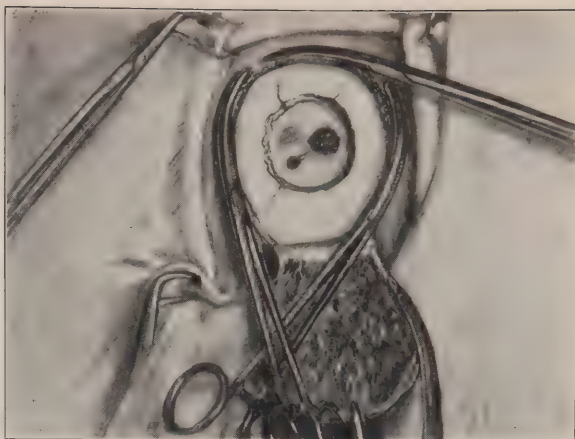
Hospital "B" received its first consignment of patients on January 13, 1918. From that date until December 8, 1918, there were received and cared for a total of 3879 cases classified as follows:

HOSPITAL "B"—CASES ADMITTED

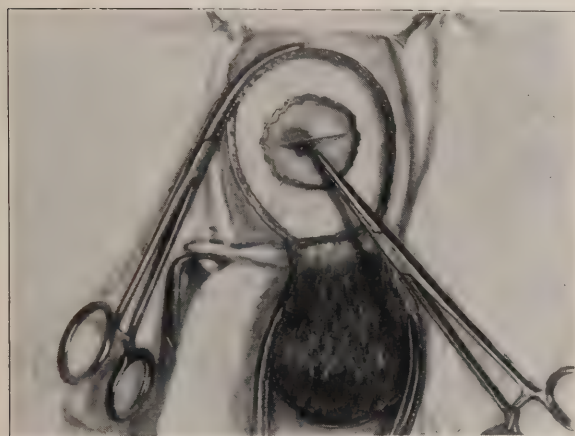
Appendicitis	72
Acute Gastritis	166
Abscess	52
Arthritis	33
Bronchitis	166
Dysentery, of various kinds	108
Empyema	11
Flat Foot	84
Absorption of Deleterious Gas	195
Frost Bite	
Trench Foot	109
Duodenal Ulcer	2
Gastric Ulcer	0
Gas Infection	4
Fracture, Simple, Skull	1
" Compound, Skull	3
" Simple, Coccyx	1
Upper Extremity	890
G. S. W. Lower Extremity	891
Trunk	179
Epididymitis	
Orchitis Venereal	4
Hernia Inguinal	79
Femoral	1
Influenza	144
Intestinal Perforation Following Typhoid	0



Fractured Skull.



Subdural Clots Showing.

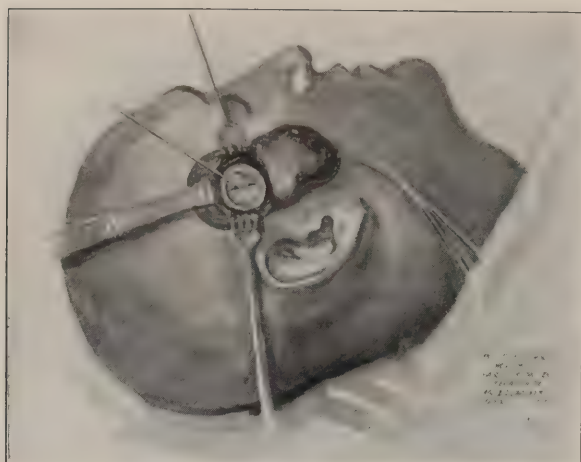


Incision of Dura; Clot Removal.

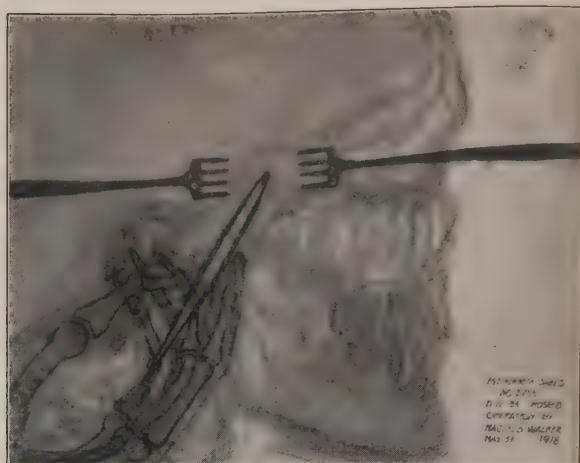


Wound Closed.

Malignancy	Sarcoma	2
	Carcinoma	1
Neurosis		13
Pneumonia	As cause of admission	0
	Following operation	36
Peritonitis, following operation or injury		0
Skull Injuries		5
Scabies		7
Scalp Injuries		10
Shell Shock		0
Synovitis, Knee, Tendo-Achilles		13
Sprains		131
Spondylitis		9
Traumatism, Civil		232
Undescended Testicle		2
Varicocele		11
Venereal		35
Miscellaneous		46
Total Number of Cases		3879
Total Number of Deaths		23



Trephining Skull for Shrapnel.



Fluoroscopic Removal of Shrapnel.

HOSPITAL "B"—OPERATIONS

The operative work of Hospital B has been done under some difficulties due to the lack of desirable instruments and sterilizing equipment, and to lack of sufficient personnel, including officers, nurses and men. However, the results have been satisfactorily successful.

The work of the operating rooms has been tabulated and is as follows:

Total number of amputations	13
Appendectomy	50
Aspiration of Pleural Cavity	4
Abscess, Incision, and Drainage	57
Blood Transfusion	7
Castration (unilateral)	1
Circumcisions	23
Curretment of Sinus	11
Cystostomy	1
Debridement with Drainage—Carrel Tubes.....	531
Decompression or Trephine	3
Enterostomy	1
Epididimectomy	7



Stock Room, Hospital B.



Recreation Room.



*First American Soldier Wounded by Exploding Grenade
on the American Front in Alsace.*

Excision of Nerve Bulb	1
Fracture Reduction (with anesthetic)	85
Foreign Body Removal	456
Gastroenterostomy	1
Hallux Valgus Operation	4
Hemorrhoidectomy	24
Herniotomy	44
Hysterectomy	1
Lane Plate to Tibia	1
Ligation—following secondary hemorrhage	5
Neosalvarsan Intravenously	17
Ovariectomy	1
Plaster Casts	26
Resection of Ganglions	1
Resection of Toenail	3



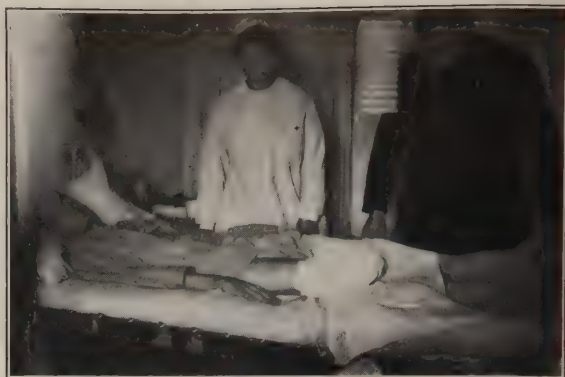
Operating Room, Hospital B.



The Same.



Dressing Wounds.



Visiting Soldier with Amputated Leg.

Removal of Glands.....	2
Removal of Cysts	5
Rib Resection	7
Specimen Removed	2
Spinal Puncture	4
Tonsillectomy	1
Undescended Testicle Operation	2
Urethrotomy	1
Variocotomy	31
Wound Closure:	
Primary	6
Secondary	82
Operating Room Dressings	108
Miscellaneous	55
Deaths Following Operations	23
Total Number of Operations.....	1688



Fluoroscopic Removal of Machine Gun Bullet from Hip.



Receiving Room, Hospital B.



Dressing Wounds.



Flat Feet.



Miss Olson Ill Xmas, 1918.



Tony and Aids, Kitchen, Hospital B.



George Discher in His Shop, Hospital B.



Another View of Officers, Nurses and Soldiers, Hospital B.



MAJOR CHANNING W. BARRETT.

HOSPITAL "C"

Base Hospital No. 36, American E. F.

Surgical Service

The building known as Hospital C, and quite generally known as the "Palace," was one of the five large buildings which housed the patients of Base Hospital No. 36. It was well located on the hill with a beautiful and wholesome outlook in every direction. Up to the time of our taking it over, it was being used for a French Military Hospital, and some rooms were reserved by the French for some weeks afterward. An inspection of this building before it was taken over by our authorities showed it to have possibilities, and yet it fell far short of presenting satisfactory conditions for a hospital. The construction intended it for a summer hotel, and it was lacking in heating facilities. Four years of war-time neglect had left it sadly in need of repairs. Floors were badly worn, iron bannisters falling apart, glass broken, sinks and water closets in bad condition, with walls well smeared with excretory products. This building was well supplied with bath tubs, some of them elegant, and many in a fair state of repair. Notwithstanding the inadequate heating plant and the coal shortage, these baths proved a blessing to our patients, and an oft-sought comfort to the unit and visiting members of the A. E. F. It was found that application, industry, ingenuity and a moderate amount of expense would go a long way in making up for the shortcomings of a building.

Five medical officers, one-fifth of the hospital personnel and of the nursing force, were assigned to Hospital C, and the highest commendation is due all for the enthusiasm and energy with which they undertook to transform this into a practical working unit for the care of sick and wounded soldiers. The assignment of officers and men proved to be bonafide and as far as possible remained intact during the existence of the hospital. The assignment of nurses was less stable, they being in some instances assigned or withdrawn for punitive purposes. This plan threatened the integrity of the operating room force and an adjustment was necessary.



Hotel Palace, Hospital C. Alexander I, Lewis Hospital.

The assignment of officers was as follows:

Major Channing W. Barrett.

Capt. George Fay (later promoted to rank of Major).

Lieut. F. Lee Stone (later promoted to rank of Capt.).

Lieut. Ira Downer.

Lieut. William Woolston.

Capt. Russell (later, temporarily).

Capt. Harris (later, temporarily).

The ranking officer of this hospital appreciated greatly the other assignments, and especially the fact that they remained intact except for temporary duty elsewhere.

Miss Agnes Reid, of Chicago, was assigned the duty as head nurse, and held this position during the greater part of the life of the hospital, conducting the nursing with enthusiasm and efficiency. To mention those whose devotion to our unit and to the sick or wounded soldiers, would be to mention practically all, and I trust they will receive mention in the proper place. The work of Miss Olsen as anaesthetist and Miss Gilmore in the operating room helped particularly in our operating team work. I wish also to commend the work of our head nurses. I must not in this connection forget the splendid sacrifices of Miss Tonner and Miss Howard during the trying weeks at the Campagne and Chateau Thierry fronts.

Sergt. Clarence Otter was in charge of the personnel at the opening of the hospital and conducted the work with such dignity and efficiency that he was called to Hospital B, Sergt. Sessions being assigned to Hospital C, whose work was characterized by exactness and enthusiasm. Later, when he was put upon outside work this work fell to the quiet, likeable leadership of Sergt. William E. Honey.

The work of the hospital would not be visualized without recalling the ever-present, painstaking and congenial Corporal Ralph Wheeler, of the office force. John Marks, of the operating room, should be mentioned for loyal, faithful and efficient work. Beach and Metcalf's faithful work under trying conditions at the front ever stands out as a pleasant memory. I trust at this time it will not depreciate the work of others if we say that as a quiet, ready, willing specimen of soldierly bearing, Harry Carlin stands out as an example.



MAJOR GEORGE E. FAY.



CAPT. FRED LEE STONE.

Hospital C opened to receive a large number of sick from the 42nd Division on December 12th, 1917—among whom were a large number from Alabama, men conquered by the climatic conditions of the severe fall and winter of '17 in France. Some of them looked like poor soldier material. A few months later, in the Chalon and Chateau Thierry sectors we met some of these same men, and they seemed to have developed and had proven themselves the very devils of fighters.

Late in January, 1918, Hospital C was evacuated of American soldiers to prepare for the reception of the French and other Allies. A convoy of French arrived February 12th, 1918, and were particularly welcome, as we had been marking time for three weeks, and furthermore, it gave us an opportunity of coming in contact with the French officers and men. We found that the French soldier, while presenting some peculiar traits, had learned to care for himself better than had the American soldier, and required much less nursing. The French officers in charge, Capt. Gazet and Sergt. Emil Breau, will be remembered by all as thorough gentlemen. The French officers who were patients on July 4th remembered our Independence Day by a celebration and presentation of a beautiful and magnificent floral piece and a presentation speech, written and beautifully decorated with the American and French colors.

In July, when the American forces became active, our doors were again opened to the American soldiers, and from then until after the Armistice we were kept very busy.

As the fall offensive drew apace we were notified to prepare for semi-evacuation hospital work so that more operating room space was needed on the first floor. To this end the round *salle à manger* was converted into an operating room, accommodating 8 operating tables with an abundance of working space making one of the best operating rooms seen in France.



LT. WM. H. WOOLSTON.



LT. IRA G. DOWNER.

We had as patients, 2,304 Americans with 22 deaths, 149 British with 2 deaths, 522 French with 3 deaths and 14 civilians with 5 deaths. The latter large death rate was accounted for by the moribund condition of some patients brought to the hospital. Our first operation was upon a French captain's wife who had been previously operated upon by a French Army surgeon and her condition pronounced inoperable and hopeless. Among the early cases were several gastro-enterostomies for obstructive ulcers which had taken on new activity by reason of the hardships and irregularities of army life and diet. Contrary to the regular army physicians' conception, these men returned to active duty at the front.

An unusual case was that of pedicled Mullerian cyst projecting into the sac of the tunica albuginea and greatly swollen by reason of twisted pedicle. Our injured men presented several interesting cases of foreign body in the brain with very satisfactory terminations. I wish to record the operation of plastic operation of the levator ani muscle for a case of rectal herniation (rectal prolapse). These with plastic operations upon the feet, hands and knees were of greatest interest.

I may say that the most notable thing about our work was the careful, conscientious, consistent work of my junior officers, aided by the nurses and orderlies.

Our force was decidedly weakened at times by officers being sent on detached duty, but efforts were made to make good this loss by temporary assignments. Very early the commanding officer of Hospital "C" and Lieut. Stone (later Capt.) were sent up with the English. Soon after, Capt. Fay (later Major) was sent on like service. This served decidedly to broaden one's vision and army experience. Lieuts. Downer and Woolston were early assigned to duty with the 42nd Division at Vaucouleurs. Later the commanding officer was on duty at Evacuation Hospital No. 1, and Lieuts. Stone, Downer and Woolston were on duty with the 32nd Division on the southern end of the Western Front. Dur-

ing the months of July and August our surgical team, consisting of Major Channing W. Barrett, Lieut. F. Lee Stone, Lieut. Wm. Woolston; nurses, Miss Howard and Miss Toner and orderlies Wm. Beech and Russell Metcalf were at the Chalon and Chateau Thierry Fronts. As officer in charge of this team I would say that I think I saw no team at the front whose commanding officer received the same consistent, intelligent and untiring support from the members of his team.

In turning a rundown summer hotel into a workable army hospital many things are necessary that Uncle Sam cannot furnish, or can only after long delay. Those of us at Hospital "C" and the quarter master will remember the whole spring, summer and fall's effort to get a shower bath on the first floor. It and the armistice arrived almost simultaneously.

There were those who drew upon their own pocket for needed supplies. We are indebted to Lieut. Col. Shurly for some things he furnished from a fund. I wish here to pay tribute to Friends of Chicago who through a benefit made it possible for us to have a fund for the purchase of needed articles and of delicacies for the sick. We owe thanks to headquarters and to Lieut. Col. Phillips and Lieut. Col. Shurly for their efforts in Keeping Base Hospital No. 36 and its different units so nearly intact.

CHANNING W. BARRETT,
Major M. R. C., U. S. A.

Operations Performed at Hospital "C"

Dec. 14, 1917-Nov. 20, 1918

Debridement	192	Hysterectomy	2
Debridement and Removal of FB...	124	Oophorectomy	1
Removal of FB only.....	62	Dilation and curettage	1
Debridement and closure.....	31	Gastro-enterostomy	4
Secondary closures	43	Osteomyelitis	7
Hernia	71	Tumors, removal of	3
Appendectomy	38	Clavicle	1
Hemorrhoidectomy	32	Cheek	1
Cellulitis	38	Thigh	1
Varicocele	7	Reduction of fractures under anaesthetic	2
Varicose veins	4	Femur	1
Resection of rib	4	BB leg	1
Amputations	15	Laparotomy for GSW abdomen.....	1
Finger	7	Fracture of olecrenon (wiring of same)	1
Toe	2	Enucleation of eye	2
Thigh	3	Hydrocele	5
Leg	1	Circumcision	4
Arm	2	Undescended testicle	1
Hip joint	1	Orchectomy	2
Post operative adhesions	3	Floating cartilage of knee.....	3

Intestinal obstruction	2	Left Leg	183
Cholelithiasis	1	Right Foot	40
Goitre	1	Left Foot	65
Removal of Sesamoid bone.....	1	Right Hand	95
Bunions	1	Left Hand	143
Tuberculosis peritonitis	1	Spine	4
Removal of sebaceous cyst.....	1	Self-Inflicted	3
Miscellaneous surgical	6	Wounds by shrapnel	1011
—		Wounds by bullet	506
Total Operations	717	Multiple wounds	202
Total cases handled	2989	Fractures, simple	41
Total Medical	645	Fractures, compound	303
Total Surgical	2344	Hand	113
Civilians	14	Forearm	36
British	149	Arm	37
French, Italian	522	Thigh	20
Americans	2304	Leg	47
American wounded	1773	Foot	50
American gassed	97	Total Disease	313
American medical	412	Influenza	38
Total No. G. S. W.....	2065	Pneumonia	17
Head	135	Rheumatism	24
Neck	37	Bronchitis	77
Thorax	83	Miscellaneous	157
Abdomen	31	Other Surgical Conditions	474
Right Shoulder	82	Traumatisms	161
Left Shoulder	68	Herniae	45
Right Arm	84	Appendicitis	47
Left Arm	141	Hemorrhoids	43
Right Forearm	51	Miscellaneous	178
Left Forearm	64	Amputations	11
Right Thigh	142	Total Died	33
Left Thigh	152	G. S. W.....	20
Buttocks	40	Pneumonia	5
Right Knee	42	Peritonitis	2
Left Knee	37	Appendicitis	1
Right Leg	173	Hernia, strangulated	1



MAJOR ALBERT E. HARRIS.



Miss Abramson—Miss Meyers



French 340 Mm Gun.



Convoy Train and Ambulance.



Mmc. Goujot



LT. COL. HENRY C. BERRY

HOSPITAL "D"

Base Hospital No. 36 A. E. F. Surgical Service



HOSPITAL "D," Macomb County Hospital, or as it was more generally known, the Des Sources, was taken over from the French on Dec. 20th, 1917. The building before the war was a large summer hotel, used for the accommodation of visitors, who came to Vittel for the baths and water, for which the town is famous. The building had been used, however, by the French as a military hospital during the past three years.

The staff consisted of: Major Henry G. Berry, Mount Clemens, Mich., Commanding; Capt. Arthur J. Warren, Mount Clemens, Mich.; Capt. Geo. P. Sackrider, Owosso, Mich.; and Lt. A. Arthur McArthur, Lapeer, Mich.

On March 17th, 1918, Capt. Geo. P. Raynale, Birmingham, Mich., was transferred from the staff of Hospital "B" to the staff of this hospital, and retained in that capacity until the building was closed.

The Nurses were in charge of Miss Aurel Baker, who acted as chief nurse during the entire period of operation.

Immediately after taking over the building from the French, we were confronted by the difficulties of remodelling, cleaning, and furnishing the place suitable for a hospital capacity of 600 patients. This was no small task when one considers the circumstances under which we labored, namely: shortage of labor, scarcity of supplies, and the general run-down condition of the building.



Hotel Des Sources, Hospital D, Macomb County Hospital

One of the greater difficulties contended with was the heating of a large building designed for summer use only. This was practically accomplished by the use of thirty-five small French stoves, placed in the halls and corridors, with flues for the most part running out of the windows. On account of the poor grade of soft coal which was available, it demanded the constant attention of two men day and night to stoke these fires. Nearly all these difficulties were eventually overcome.

At the time of opening we were assigned to care for French and British patients, continuing to act in that capacity until the later part of July, when the great numbers of our own wounded made it necessary to take care of Americans exclusively.

The general plan of the hospital was as follows: The patients being received in a large room at the rear of the building, they were first given hot soup or coffee, undressed, bathed, deloused and were then admitted to a large receiving ward, where they were put to bed and examined. From this place the soldiers were distributed to the various wards. Those needing immediate operation were taken directly to the operating rooms. In connection with the receiving room was a "shock ward," where those more seriously wounded could be given immediate attention.

The wards were, for the most part, small rooms such as usually exist in a hotel, the entire four floors of the building being utilized. In each room were placed from two to six beds according to its capacity, and during the large military offensives cots were placed along the corridors and in every available corner.

On each floor was a dressing room for the accommodation of the ward surgeon in dressing the ambulatory cases. Also minor operations not requiring general anesthesia, were performed here. It was a unique sight to see, during the dressing hours, the cosmopolitan line of wounded, waiting in the corridors for their dressings to be changed. Clad in the nondescript uniforms of all the allied nations, bandaged in every conceivable place—some with canes and some with crutches—men of all nations, from the slant eyed Indo-Chinese and black skinned native of Central Africa, to the picturesque Algerian and the jaunty poilus and blue devils of France. At times we had under our care soldiers from Madagascar, Senegal, Morocco, Algeria, Italy, Russia, Poland, Australia, Canada, France, the British Isles and America.



CAPT. ARTHUR J. WARREN.



CAPT. GEORGE P. SACKRIDER.

There was a small diet kitchen on each floor, and the food after being prepared in the commodious hotel kitchen in the basement, was sent to these rooms, where it was kept hot, while being served to the patients. Special diets for the more seriously sick and wounded were prepared in the ward kitchen. It was amusing to us Americans to see with what ferocity the French patients attacked the white bread, it being the first they had seen for three years.

The operating rooms were on the first and second floors—the one on the first floor directly off the admitting ward was a large room, in which were installed eight operating tables, and used in rush times only. On the second floor were three small operating rooms, with one table each. It would probably be somewhat amusing to a civilian doctor, from one of our large hospitals in America, to inspect our operating room equipment. He would doubtless consider our home-made tables rather crude, and our other appointments, unlike the elaborate armamentarium to which he was accustomed at home. But with all, we feel that our end results would compare favorably with those of civilian surgery which had been performed under the most favorable circumstances.

We had also a very excellent and satisfactory X-ray equipment installed, consisting of a large transformer, with heavy tube stand, for making radiographic plates, and in an adjoining room, which might be darkened, a fleuroscopic table. This room was designed especially to facilitate operating, which might be done directly under the ray, and was found highly useful in reducing difficult fractures and removing the more elusive bullets and bits of shell fragments. Major A. B. Smith and Capt. R. E. Scrafford were in charge of this department.



CAPT. GEORGE P. RAYNALE.



LT. ARTHUR McARTHUR.

Our first patients were admitted on March 5th, 1918, when we received fifty-two French wounded from the Verdun sector. From this date convoys of patients continued to arrive, from time to time, and we were never without from two to six hundred wounded soldiers under our care.

On April 28th, Lt. McArthur was detached for temporary service as battalion surgeon for the 125th Infantry, where he served for two and one-half months on the Alsatian front, returning July 12th, 1918.

Up until June 1, 1918, our patients had been exclusively French and French colonials, but on this date we received a train load of wounded British—our first English speaking patients. The poor chaps had been fighting against heavy odds, with almost constant defeat, since the onset of the big German drive, which began March 21st. They had been moved supposedly for a rest from the district of Mount Kemmel, where the fighting had been most severe and discouraging, to what was considered to be a quiet sector, that part of the line between Soissons and Rheims. Here these tired soldiers had met with a crushing defeat, through the unexpected attack of the Germans, which carried their lines toward Paris, and formed that famous salient the apex of which was Chateau Thierry. These were indeed dark days for the Allies—nothing could more truly picture the despair in their hearts than the pathetic attitude and facial expression of those war worn and discouraged Tommies. The feelings of both the British and French were to some measure reflected in us, as we went about our work with heavy hearts, but nevertheless with a feeling of confidence that sooner or later the American Army would throw enough weight into the balance to turn the threatened defeat into victory.



MAJOR ARTHUR B. SMITH.

On July 15th, 1918, we began to realize that our hopes were well founded. At this time began the great allied offensive, commencing with the now historic battle of Chateau Thierry.

It was the good fortune of part of our staff to be sent on detached service with American Evacuation Hospital No. 7, located at Coulemmiers directly behind the fighting lines of Chateau Thierry.

The operating team consisted of Major Berry, Capts. Sackrider and Raynale; two nurses, Miss Ethel Lickly and Miss Amy Keel, and two enlisted men, Pvts. Klingman and Williams. The work done during their two weeks' stay there was exhausting and nerve racking in the extreme. It was, however, highly gratifying to them to see the fortitude with which the wounded soldiers bore their sufferings, and the high morale and cheerfulness, so characteristic of a victorious army. During their stay the team operated more than two hundred cases. Upon returning they found the hospital filled for the first time with wounded Americans—for on July 26th, Hospital "D" received its first American patients. From this time on we received no more French.

Early in September the patients were gradually evacuated, until we found our beds practically empty in preparation for the expected casualties of the St. Mihiel drive.

At the beginning of this offensive on Sept. 12th, another surgical team was sent to Evacuation Hospital No. 9, at Vaubecourte, behind the Verdun front. This team consisted of Major Berry, Lt. McArthur, from Hospital "D," and Lt. Stafford from Hospital "C," two nurses, Miss Agnes Reed and Miss Louise Reutz, and Pvts. Smart and Norton. They returned on Sept. 23rd. During the absence of this team Capts. Raynale and Sackrider

were temporarily attached to other hospitals, and on account of the depleted staff, the Des Sources was unable to receive patients. Our beds fortunately were kept vacant and able to receive the large number of casualties sent in from the Argonne Forest drive. With the commencement of this offensive we began to function as an evacuation hospital. This was necessary because of the enormous casualties that were sustained during these operations. The wounded came to us directly from the field, unoperated and in overwhelming numbers. They remained in our hospital only long enough to be operated, given a few



French and Moroccan Soldiers Waiting for Dressings

days' rest and sent on to the bases farther in the rear. At this time two other officers, Major Munroe and Lt. Farnsworth, were temporarily attached to our staff.

It would be difficult to imagine the scenes enacted in our hospital during the fore part of October. Our beds were filled to overflowing and as the casualties continued to pour in, we were obliged to line our corridors and halls with cots. Especially pitiful was the appearance of our receiving ward. The wounded with which the room was crowded were maimed and mangled in every conceivable manner. In spite of the terrible suffering which these men were enduring, they maintained a brave front, and only by suppressed moans and facial expressions of pain could one appreciate their agony. Only an occasional outcry was heard as a shattered limb might be disturbed, or an adherent dressing removed. Many of these wounds were in terrible condition, being badly infected, as the rapidity of the military operations and intense shell fire had made it sometimes impossible for them to be carried from the field of battle, only after many hours.

The character of the modern battle wound makes extensive surgical procedure necessary. Large gaping lacerations, involving the deep tissues, containing dirt and fragments of clothing, and frequently shattered bones were the rule. These were for the most part caused by jagged pieces of metal from exploding shells.

During this offensive our operating rooms were in continuous use, day and night. Sometimes staff and personnel were forced to work forty-eight hours at a stretch, only stopping long



Hospital D, July 4th



Convalescent Soldiers and Nurses



Removing Trench Mud.



Outside Vin Fin's.



The Bread Wagon



Three Nationalities Peeling Potatoes.

enough to snatch a bite to eat or a cup of coffee. These conditions continued almost without interruption until November. During the last week of the war, the hospital was again evacuated in preparation for an offensive that promised to be even greater, but which the Armistice, commencing on November 11th, 1918, fortunately rendered unnecessary. On December 1st, however, our beds were again filled with convalescents, whom we continued to care for until the closing of the hospital on January 5th, 1919.



THE hospital during the period of its operation cared for 174 medical cases (including gas), 1,714 surgical cases, and 617 convalescents, making a total of 2,509 patients. Of this total, 728 were French and British, 1,773 Americans and four civilians. There was a total of 892 operations, not including 204 performed by the surgical team at Evacuation Hospital No. 7. Of these 127 were upon French and British and 765 upon Americans. There occurred 12 deaths, the causes of which were as follows: 1 G. S. W. of arm with gas gangrene; 2 G. S. W. of chest; 1 G. S. W. of chest and spine with complete paralysis below the 7th dorsal vertebra; 1 hemorrhage from the femoral aneurism, following G. S. W. of thigh; 2 septicaemia following G. S. W. thigh; 1 inhalation of Phosgene gas; and 2 lobar pneumonia, making a mortality rate of .635%, this figure being based upon patients treated, not including the 617 convalescent which were transferred to our wards from other hospitals.

The history of this hospital would be incomplete without mentioning the names of nurses and enlisted personnel, who co-operated so closely with the staff in the performance of their duties.

Nurses: Aurel Baker, Chief Nurse; Maud Arkell, Marie Bach, Fern Cotter, Nellie Cavan, Lillian Dent, Jessie Duncan, Amy Keel, Christina Keyes, Katherine Killoran, Elizabeth La Forge, Minnie Lester, Ethel Lickly, E. J. McDonald, Edith Medhurst, Penelope Smith, Ann Strub, Esther Wonderly.

Enlisted men: Sgt. 1/c Bland Pugh (detached Aug. 16, '18); Sgt. 1/c George H. Kenney; Sgt. Howard Tanner, in charge of property; Sgt. Frank Dougherty in charge of Mess; Sgt. Roscoe Norton, Pharmacist; Sgt. Howard Kramer; Sgt. Lloyd Smart, Office; Cooks, Jack Morris, John Bayne, John Mroch, Frank Burgwin; Private First Class, Thomas Antinotty, Alfred DuFault (detached Nov. 4, 1917), Larry Greenleaf, Jesse Klingman, Harry McConnell,

Donald Melville, Eugene Peters, Arthur Sorensen, Ross Wilkins, Carl Williams, Hal Wright, Thos. L. Wood (detached Aug. 16, 1918); Privates, Daniel Adami, James Averitte, Shelby Allen, John Brynes, James Beaver, Stephen Blackwell, Charles Davis, William Fountain, Edmund Goodrich, Joseph Guzman, Ronald McQueen, Waclov Zebowkowski.



A Warm Corner.

ENGLISH CARD OF THANKS

To—Officers, Nurses, and Staff of U. S. Base Hospital 36

AN APPRECIATION

This records the heartfelt gratitude of the first batch of "Tommies" for your unceasing care, attention, sympathy, and devotion; all of which serve to seal the ties which bind these two great Nations to each other.

Long Live America

Representative Signatures

F. ENGLISH, Lincolnshire.

T. S. BLAND, East Yorks.

C. PEEDELL, R. F. A., North Hants.

F. WATSON, North Hants.



LT. COL. THEODORE A. MCGRAW.

HOSPITAL "E"

Base Hospital No. 36 A. E. F.



HOSPITAL "E," the one designated for the care of strictly medical cases, did not formally open for the reception of patients until April 7, 1918. The Hotel du Parc had been chosen, and was last to become the scene of hospital activity, partly because the number of patients had not as yet exceeded the capacity of the other buildings and partly because the hotel was not equipped with suitable heating facilities for cold weather.

During the process of the preparation of this hospital, it was seen fit to have a party. The building looked new and clean, and the dining room floor was the best ever seen in Vittel. There was a grand march, an award of prizes for the best dancers, excellent music, games of cards, and suitable refreshments. No doubt it was the best party "36" ever had.

Owing to the delayed opening it had been possible to formulate plans and make necessary arrangements for the care of patients, the proposed capacity being three hundred. Fortunately scarcely any changes became necessary, later to interfere with the harmonious working of the hospital.

The staff was composed of Major T. A. McGraw, Jr., Lts. George Van Rhee, Claude Gaines, and Ward Collins, the last three having recently returned from leave of absence, were very anxious to begin work in what was considered to be their future home. Major McGraw, of course, was also more than ready to begin, as he had done no professional work for many months and too, he was interested in the practical demonstration of his plans of administration.

Miss Virtue, Head Nurse, who with Josephine Deyell had spent many days in preparation of the place, was eager to receive patients and observe whether or not her plans had been successful. The other nurses who from time to time were assigned to duty there, demonstrated again and again the indispensability in an institution of this type of the Army Nurse.



Hotel du Parc, Hospital E, Theodore A. McGraw Hospital.

It was the good fortune of the commanding officer of Hospital "E" to have assigned to him for duty, three capable and conscientious sergeants, namely: Oley Blanchard, George Herbst and Samuel G. Backus. They along with the other men possessed a very great interest and pride in the place, so that there existed a certain spirit of co-operation which favored materially the successful operation of the institution.

The hotel was made up of five floors and basement; was well lighted; prettily though plainly decorated, so that one found it unnecessary to call on his imagination to realize as soon as he had stepped inside that he had entered a hospital. On the main floor were located the offices; a few private rooms for the care of patients; a store room; resident officer's and sergeants' quarters; a service room for the ward located there; a bath room; the pharmacy and the dining room; also a small dining room for officers. In the basement were located a very excellent kitchen, and in addition several rooms suitable for the storage of stock, and one for a carpenter's shop. The second, third, and fourth floors were arranged alike and were similarly equipped, each with a ward surgeon's office, a service room and diet kitchen combined; and a small dining room to be used as such and also as a reading room, for convalescing soldiers, all centrally and conveniently situated. A little arrangement in the diet kitchen facilitated the serving of meals, with little confusion and with the assistance of several convalescent patients. This was a long, rather narrow serving table, so placed as to be easily reached by the dietitian on one, and by the waiters on the opposite side. On the fifth floor, in cosy, well furnished rooms, were quartered the hospital corps men, sixteen in number.

The plan followed was to use the second, third and fourth floors for patients as they were admitted, the first floor ward was used for the overflow of convalescent patients, thus making room for those requiring most attention on the other floors. This ward was ideal for men who had been gassed, removing them somewhat from the objectional hospital environment and facilitating the carrying on of their graded exercises.

A very sad feature in the history of Hospital "E," was the fact that there were forty-six deaths resulting from pneumonia, a massive broncho-pneumonia complicating influenza. Most of these were very serious cases when admitted. In order to realize the feeling of utter helplessness that developed among the doctors, trying to save these men, one must have seen service in this epidemic.

The most robust and hearty seemed to succumb most easily. Owing to this epidemic it became necessary as far as possible to isolate these cases. This was done in the individual rooms and also on the floors, two floors being used entirely for respiratory diseases, and one of these for pneumonias alone. There was practically no spread of the severe type of the disease among the patients in the hospital. The attendants wore caps, gowns and nose and mouth masks and almost entirely escaped the dread malady.

The officers' mess was very fine and was enjoyed not only by the hospital staff, but also by Lts. Erskine, Sweeny, Brown and George, who fully appreciated the efforts of Bert Myering, Cook.



Personnel of Hospital E



CAPT. GEORGE VAN RHEE.



CAPT. CLAUDE B. GAINES.

With winter approaching, there being no stoves and the demand for hospital beds diminishing, the remaining patients were transferred to Hospital "A" and on December 30th, 1918, "The Parc" ceased to exist as a hospital.

A short time before this every one connected with the institution was sorry to lose the commanding officer, who at this time had been promoted to the rank of Lt.-Col. The sorrow, however was of short duration, for not only did the hospital soon close, but Lt.-Col. McGraw was known to be sailing toward America, which to reach and to arrive at his home before Christmas was now his greatest desire.

An event of great importance occurred at the Parc on Christmas Day when all the officers gathering together for the first time for over a year, enjoyed a most sumptuous dinner, prepared under the direction of Mess Officer Lt. Brown.

The enlisted personnel of Hospital "E" was organized originally as follows:

Sergeant in charge...OLEY R. BLANCHARD
 Night SergeantSAMUEL G. BACKUS
 Property SergeantGEO. C. HERBST
 Office SergeantSHERMAN F. KELLY
 Pharmacy Sergeant...JAMES KENT ERWIN
 Fatigue SergeantGERALD F. KELLY
 Mess SergeantLEON OUELLETTE
 Head CookHERBERT J. MYERING
 Second CookPHILIP BEAR

Mess—

GEO. B. WEST
 JAMES L. BRADLEY

Orderlies—

JAMES V. CAMPBELL
 WILFRED GREEN
 CLAUD McDONALD
 CLARENCE KNAPP
 EDMOND WILSON
 JOSEPH GIROUX
 EMANUEL CHRISTIANSEN



CAPT. WARD E. COLLINS.



MARTHA McDONALD, A. N. C.
BLANCH MYERS, A. N. C.

These men along with the later assignments, showed at all times a splendid devotion to duty, and co-operating with the staff and nurses, created for the Parc, a reputation of which they can be justly proud.

The following figures will throw interesting light on the extensive work done at Hospital "E," during the comparatively short period of its existence as a military hospital.

Hospital "E" Report. From Opening April 7th, 1918, to December 8th, 1918

Total number patients	2559
Total number American	2547
Total number Allies	7
Total number Civilian	5
Total number Deaths	48
Deaths from Pneumonia	46

Classification of Diseases

General Diseases:

Typhoid Fever	2
Paratyphoid Fever	2
Malaria	0
Influenza	622
Diarrhoea	96

Tuberculosis, pulmonary	4
Syphilis, total number	10
" secondary	4
1 " tertiary	6
" of nervous system	3
2 " vascular type	1
" other organs	6
Cancer	0
Rheumatism, acute articular	38
Rheumatism, chronic articular	3
Diabetes	0
Exophthalmic Goitre	0
Leukemia	0



Kitchen at Hospital E



Serving Room, Hospital E

No Disease	12
Diseases of Nervous System:	
Diseases of Spinal Cord.....	0
War Neuroses, total	77
1. Concussion	44
2. Psychoneurosis	33
Insanity	0
Hysteria	1
Malingering	0
Epilepsy	3
Diseases of Circulatory System:	
Disordered Action of the Heart	
(Functional)	5
Valvular Disease	4
Arteriosclerosis	1
Diseases of Respiratory System:	
Gas cases	982
Bronchitis, acute	95
Bronchitis, sub-acute	1
Bronchitis, chronic	16
Pneumonia, broncho	60
Pneumonia, lobar; total	80
Right lower lobe	28
Right upper lobe	20
Left lower lobe	21
Left upper lobe	11
Pleurisy, total	16
Pleurisy, dry	9
Pleurisy, with effusion	7
Empyema	4

Asthma	5
Diseases of Digestive System:	
Tonsillitis, acute	16
Tonsillitis, chronic	1
Vincent's Angina	1
Gastric Ulcer	2
Duodenal Ulcer	0
Appendicitis	3
Perforation of Bowel (Typhoid	
Fever)	1
Cholecystitis	1
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System:	
Nephritis, acute	5
Peri-Nephritic abscess	1
Calculus of Kidney and Bladder....	0
Gonorrhoea	0
Alcoholism	1
Suicide	0
Exhaustion	76
Diseases of the Skin:	
Eczema	1
Erythema Nodosum	1
Furunculosis	3
Impetigo Contagiosa	5
Psoriasis	1
Pyodermia	5
Scabies	29
Tinea Cruris	1
Urticaria, result A. T. S.....	2

THEODORE A. McGRAW,
Lt. Col. M. R. C., U. S. A.



CAPT. MYRON WILLIAM CLIFT



CAPT. ROYSTON E. SCRAFFORD

X-Ray Laboratory, Base Hospital No. 36

Jan. 8, 1919

December 26, 1918.

From: Capt. Royston E. Scrafford, Chief X-Ray Laboratory
To: Commanding Officer, Base Hospital No. 36
Subject: Report of Department, December 8th, 1917, to December 8th, 1918.

Our first and Central X-Ray Laboratory was established in Hospital "B" December, 1917. This was very complete in equipment. Here also were the developing room and record and plate files for all radiographic work of the Unit.

Owing to breakage of equipment in transit the second Laboratory in Hospital "A" was not installed until late in January. At this time arrangements were made for the rental of two French machines, a transformer and a coil from Societe des Eaux Minerales de Vittel. The transformer was installed in Hospital "C" and the coil in Hospital "D." Some months later there was an interchange of the machines of Hospital "A" and "D" owing to the heavy demands for X-Ray work at the latter place.

The machines brought with the Unit have given satisfactory service. The bulk of plate and majority of fluoroscopic examinations were made with these machines. This was because of their speed and flexibility due to their Coolidge tube equipment, along with the lack of personnel to man each outfit. The French machines were used for Fluoroscopy principally during rush times, usually by Radiographers attached to the Unit for such periods.

The attached report covers all Roentgenologic work shown by our records from December 8th, 1917, to December 8th, 1918.

The first classification gives the totals of all examinations, positive and negative, with distinction between Fluoroscopic and plate examination. The following ones gives details of examination for fractures, foreign bodies, etc., with their location and positive and negative findings.

The first examination was made on December 27th, 1917. The total number of patients examined was 3541 of which 374 were French and 162 English. On these patients 4353 examinations were made. This does not include of the personnel, French Civilians, second examinations of the same individual for the same condition, nor more than 200 patients during the rush of the period of September. Of these latter we have no records, reports having been made only on the field card.

From the above figures it is seen that 23.4% of the 15.097 patients received by Base Hospital No. 36 during the year were examined in this department, although the percentage of surgical cases examined would be much higher.

ROYSTON E. SCRAFFORD,
Captain, M. C., U. S. A.

Plate and Film Examinations Fracture, Pathology, etc.

	Positive	Negative	Total
Cranium	39	19	58
Mastoid	20	13	33
Frontal Sinus	9	14	23
Ethmoid Sinus	3	3	6
Sphenoid Sinus		1	1
Antrum	11	9	20
Orbit	2		2
Dental Cases—Jaw	36	6	42
Films of teeth			180
Chest—Lungs, etc.			205
Ribs	4	12	16
Spine—Cervical	1	3	4
Thoracic	11	1	12
Lumbar	11	17	28
Clavicle	8	1	9
Scapula	4		4
Shoulder		19	19
Humerus	47	5	52
Elbow		13	13
Ulna	27	7	34
Radius	51	9	60
Carpals	11	2	13
Metacarpals	32	11	43
Phalanges	31	3	34
Gastro-Intestinal—Stomach			20
Appendix			2
Gall Bladder		1	1
Kidney and Lumbar Region.....	1	6	7
Pelvis	6	2	8
Sacro-iliac	2	16	18

Sacrum and Coccyx	3	2	5
Hip Joint	1	13	14
Femur	40	10	50
Knee	3	19	22
Patella	3	1	4
Tibia	57	13	70
Fibula	50	15	65
Ankle, Potts		63	63
Tarsals	36	17	53
Metatarsals	21	20	41
Phalanges	16	6	27
Periostitis—Humerus	1		1
Radius	1		1
Femur	2		2
Tibia	2	1	3
Metatarsal	1		1
Osteitis and Osteomyelitis—Humerus	5		5
Rib	1		1
Femur	1		1
Tibia	10		10
Phalanges	2		2

Fluoroscopic Examinations

1. Foreign Bodies—Localization

	Positive	Negative	Total
Scalp	27	42	69
Face	41	19	60
Neck	33	21	54
Back—Thoracic	43	11	54
Lumbar	33	25	58
Chest, F. B.	17	36	53
Shoulder	81	93	174
Arm	60	120	180
Elbow	17	13	30
Forearm	43	36	79
Hand and Wrist	66	95	161
Abdomen	9	7	16
Buttocks	80	33	113
Pelvis	5		5
Thigh	175	142	317
Knee	34	56	90
Leg	90	187	277
Ankle—Foot	57	81	138
♦ Total	911	1017	1928
Chest, Lungs			32
Gastro-Intestinal—Stomach			15
Appendix			2

2. Fractures

Clavicle	6		6
Humerus	44	59	103
Elbow		7	7
Forearm		12	12
Radius	41	2	43
Ulna	42	1	43
Wrist—Hand	112	61	173
Femur	37	38	75
Knee	1	11	12
Patella	1		1
Leg		98	98
Tibia	45		45
Fibula	32		32
Ankle—Foot	45	57	102
Total	406	346	752

Plate Examinations Foreign Bodies—Localization

	Positive	Negative	Total
Scalp	6	2	8
Cranium	4	4	8
Eye	10	20	30
Orbit	8	3	11
Temporal Region	1		1
Maxilla	12	1	13
Mandible	3		3
Neck	9	4	13
Shoulder	16	3	19
Arm, upper	3	4	7
Elbow	6		6
Forearm	4	2	6
Hand—Wrist	12	4	16
Chest	12	2	14
Thoracic Wall	5	1	6
Lumbar and Abdominal Wall	2		2
Hip—Groin	7	2	9
Buttocks	3		3
Thigh	5		5
Knee	8	5	13
Leg	6	8	14
Foot—Ankle	8	2	10
Total	150	67	217

Record of All Examinations for the Most Common Fractures with the Percentage of Positive Findings

	Total Exams.	Positive	Percentage
Cranium	58	39	67%
Jaw	42	36	86%
Ribs	16	4	25%

Clavicle	34	17	50%
Humerus	155	91	59%
Radius	109	92	84%
Ulna	83	69	83%
Hand	263	186	71%
Femur	125	77	62%
Tibia	213	102	48%
Fibula	195	82	42%
Foot	218	118	54%

Record of All Examinations for Foreign Bodies with the Percentage of Positive Findings

	Total Exams.	Positive	Percentage
Cranium	8	4	50%
Eye	30	10	33%
Maxilla	13	12	92%
Scalp	77	33	43%
Face	60	41	68%
Neck	67	42	63%
Back—Thoracic	60	48	80%
Lumbar	60	35	58%
Chest	67	29	43%
Shoulder	193	97	50%
Arm, Upper	187	63	34%
Elbow	36	23	64%
Forearm	85	49	58%
Hand and Wrist	177	78	44%
Abdomen	16	9	56%
Buttocks	116	83	72%
Pelvis	5	5	100%
Thigh	322	180	56%
Knee	103	42	40%
Leg	291	96	33%
Ankle and Foot	147	65	44%



Source Salee

X-RAY LABORATORY BASE HOSPITAL NO. 36

Jan. 19, 1919.

From: Capt. Royston E. Scrafford, Chief X-Ray Laboratory.

To: Commanding Officer, Base Hospital No. 36.

Subject: Report of Department, Dec. 8, 1918, to Jan. 13, 1919.

1. The attached report is supplemental to that of our first year's work, and gives a classification of examinations made between Dec. 8, 1918, and the closing of the Records of Base Hospital 36 on January 13, 1919.

ROYSTON E. SCRAFFORD,
Capt., M. C., U. S. A.

Plate and Film Examinations Fracture, Pathology, etc.

	Positive	Negative	Total
Mastoid	1	1	2
Frontal Sinus	4	5	9
Antrum	9		9
Dental Cases			15
Maxilla	1		1
Chest			20
Scapula	1		1
Shoulder		1	1
Humerus	2		2
Elbow		1	1
Radius	4		4
Ulna	1		1
Kidney Region		1	1
Ilium	2		2
Lumbo-Sacral		3	3
Femur	12	3	15
Knee		6	6
Patella	1		1
Tibia	5		5
Fibula	4		4
Leg		1	1
Ankle		6	6
Oscalcis	2	2	4
Foot	8	2	10
Osteo-Myelitis: Tibia	1		1
Fibula		1	1
	—	—	—
Total			126

FLUOROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS

1. Foreign Bodies—Localization

	Positive	Negative	Total
Shoulder		1	1
Arm		1	1
Thigh	1		1
Leg	1	1	2
	—	—	—
Total	2	3	5

2. Fractures

	Positive	Negative	Total
Chest			4
Gastro-Intestinal			1
Appendix	1		1
Wrist	4		4
Tibia	1		1
Fibula	1		1
	—	—	—
Total	7		12

Plate Examinations Foreign Bodies—Localization

	Positive	Negative	Total
Ankle	1		1
Orbit	1		1
	—	—	—
Total	2		2





CAPT. JOSEPH SILL



LT. ANTHONY J. FONT

HISTORY OF THE CLINICAL LABORATORY OF BASE HOSPITAL NO. 36



HIS history will of necessity be a mere sketch, for after five years it is impossible to give definite dates and figures from memory, and, unfortunately, all my papers were lost in a fire that destroyed my home shortly after my return from France, and I am now too far away from the personnel and records of Base Hospital 36 to refresh my memory by consulting them.

The history of the laboratory of Base Hospital 36 begins at Vittel, in November, 1917, and ends, so far as I have knowledge of it, at Christmas, 1918, when I was ordered home. The Research Department of Base Hospital 36 was organized with Major (then Captain) M. W. Clift in command, and myself in charge of the Clinical Laboratory. Beside myself, Lieutenants Font and Scott S. Fay composed the commissioned personnel, but never more than one of the two lieutenants were assigned to laboratory duty at the same time. Sergeant Valentine Joe was at first the only enlisted man assigned to the clinical laboratory. Later Sergeant *Varoe and Private Christianson were assigned, and Sergeant Joe was detached from Base Hospital 36.

Work in the laboratory began as soon as the Hotel Ceres was in possession of the Unit. Rooms on the ground floor were secured, tables and benches were made from old packing cases, and our apparatus was set up. The laboratory was beginning to function smoothly when, to our great regret, we were deprived of the services of our chief, Captain Clift, who was detached from the Unit and ordered to Paris.

Here the history of the Clinical Laboratory of Base Hospital 36 should end, for a reorganization of the Laboratory Service took place, taking the laboratories from the control of the individual Hospital Units, and consolidating them into a central laboratory, part in Vittel and part in Contrexeville, which was a quasi-independent unit of the Hospital Center. The reason for this

change was, in part at least, the shortage of laboratory personnel and equipment in France. Some of the Hospital Units had come overseas much better equipped than others, and it was felt that a pooling and redistribution of resources would result in an economy of personnel and equipment that would make better work possible all round. Moreover, the organization of a central laboratory gave the Department of Laboratories of the A. E. F. a more direct control over laboratory activities. Doubtless these reasons were compelling, but the laboratory never became, other than in name, an independent unit of the center, because the laboratory personnel was not detached from the Hospital Units, but in matters of discipline, pay, and certain duties remained under the command of the Hospital Commanders. It was most unfortunate that if the laboratory activities must be centralized, the laboratory, in its personnel, its equipment, and its quarters, was not completely and definitely separated from the Hospital Units, and made solely responsible to the Commanding Officer of the Hospital Center. The divided responsibility resulting from the situation as it existed, necessarily destroyed all unit of purpose in the Laboratory Service, both during the time I was in charge, and after my successor took control.

I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am not, in word or thought, making criticism of my associates in Base Hospital 36, or in the Laboratory Service. On the contrary, my associates in the hospital exhibited always the utmost forbearance and unfailing consideration and kindness, and my associates in the laboratory used their utmost efforts for the good of the service. As a matter of fact, the situation was so difficult that without the greatest goodwill on the part of all, the laboratory could not have functioned.

During the period the laboratory was controlled by the Hospital Unit, the work was purely clinical. After the reorganization clinical work was more and more pushed into the background, and the main function of the laboratory became research. Hundreds of autopsies were performed, and these, with the working up of the resulting material occupied a great deal of time. To my mind the most valuable work the laboratory did for Base Hospital 36 was the work in connection with a threatened outbreak of diphtheria in the summer of 1918. Hundreds of throat cultures were examined, and many carriers of the infection and patients suffering with the disease were detected and isolated.

In August, 1918, Captain *Hutchinson was sent from the Central Laboratory at Dijon to take charge of the laboratories at Vittel and Contrexeville. At the same time I was appointed Sanitary Inspector of the Hospital Center, and my duties prevented a further active participation in the work of the laboratory.

It is now of no interest to know the number and kinds of laboratory examinations made, and these statistics I am unable to furnish. Looking back on the work of the laboratory during the time Base Hospital 36 was in France, I feel that, considering the fact that, like the rest of the hospital, the laboratory worked with inadequate equipment, and with a personnel composed of men detached from and yet attached to four Base Hospitals locally organized and composed of personal friends, and that these local attachments naturally conflicted at times with the interests of the Hospital Center and the Department of Laboratories of the A. E. F., it served its purpose fairly well through the forbearance of the Hospital Staffs and the earnest efforts of the laboratory personnel.

JOSEPH SILL,
Capt. M. C., U. S. A.

AN AMPLIFICATION OF DR. SILL'S ARTICLE

When Base Hospital No. 36 was called into active service at The State Fair Grounds, Detroit, Michigan, August 20th, 1917, the laboratory personnel included Captain M. W. Clift, Chief; Captain Joseph A. Sill, Lieutenant Scott C. Fay, Lieutenant Anthony J. Font, and private Valentine P. Joe.

Before mobilization the officers and enlisted personnel of the organization were given typhoid prophylaxis, the vaccine used being that supplied by one of the larger manufacturers of biological products. A subsequent order from the war department stated that prophylaxis would not be recognized unless the vaccine supplied by the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., was used.

As a result of this order a series of experiments were undertaken to determine the degree of immunity attained with the commercial product. Twenty-four men were picked from the command and their blood taken for the widal reaction. The experiments were carried out in the laboratories at Grace Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, through the courtesy of the Superintendent and Director of Laboratories of that institution. The Sera, of this group of twenty-four men were tested against typhoid, para-typhoid "A" and "B" after each of the three injections of the Army Medical School vaccine. The results of these experiments will be found elsewhere in this volume.

October 27th, 1917, embarked for France. Landed Liverpool, England, November 10th, 1917. Arrived Vittel, Vosges, France, November 17th, 1917.

Soon after the arrival of the organization at Vittel, plans were drawn for establishing the laboratory. Three large, well lighted rooms on the second floor of Hospital "B" (Hotel Ceres) were chosen and early in December, 1917, sufficiently equipped to carry on practically all routine clinical laboratory procedures.

December, 1917. Privates first class John Anderson and Christenson reported to laboratory for duty.

During the latter part of December, 1917, Captain James D. Matthews and Lieutenant Scott S. Fay were ordered to Paris to study the treatment of war wounds as employed by the French. Particular attention was paid to the Carrel-Dakin technique.

April 12th, 1918. Lieutenants Scott S. Fay and Anthony J. Font and Private Valentine P. Joe were ordered to proceed to Epernay, Marne, for instruction in wound bacteriology under Captain A. Policard of the French Army. Lectures were given by some of the leading bacteriologists of France, and included the preparation of the different special culture media, particular stress being placed upon those used for the isolation and identification of streptococci and anaerobic (gas gangrene) bacilli. Lectures were also given by Dr. W. Mestrezat, of the French Army, on shell shock and the changes in the spinal fluid in this condition. Transfusion of blood in the recently injured was also taken up, as was the different solutions of chlorine used for the continued irrigation of wounds. After this course we returned to Base Hospital No. 36.

Bacteriological and cytological examinations held a very important position in the treatment of war wounds. On these examinations depended the proper time for wound closure. After our arrival at base 36 the central laboratory was established, combining the forces of Base Hospitals Nos. 36, 23 and 32, under the direction of Captain Joseph A. Sill.

June, 1918. Lieutenant Scott S. Fay, transferred to Central Medical Department Laboratories, for duty.

Captain Sill was relieved from duty and Captain Humphreys reported for duty as chief of laboratory.

July, 1918. Sergeant first class Joseph Varian, reports to Laboratory for duty.

August 12th, 1918. Private Valentine P. Joe ordered to Central Medical Department Laboratories for duty.

Of the original Base 36 Laboratory personnel only one officer was able to return with the unit. Captain Humphreys afterwards took charge of the Hospital Center Laboratory.

Captain Sill, our former chief, was made Sanitary Inspector of the post.

The departure of Lieutenant Scott Fay was regretted by the whole unit. In Lt. Fay we had the most brilliant member of our laboratory personnel. His modesty and his pleasing personality won the admiration, not only of the laboratory force who worked with him, but also of the other members of the unit.

November, 1918. Lieutenant Anthony J. Font was ordered to the Army of Occupation.

After Captain Humphreys took charge of the Hospital Center Laboratories at Vittel, it continued as a unit by itself, not being part of any particular Base, officers from the different Bases, were assigned to duty there. Most of the officers and enlisted personnel from 36 were either relieved from duty or assigned to some other units, Base Hospital 36 laboratory original personnel being practically gone.

ANTHONY J. FONT, M. D.,
1st Lieutenant, M. C., U. S. A.

Laboratory Work Done for B. H. 36

Examinations	Work done in B. H. 36 Lab.	Work done for B. H. 36 in Central Lab.	Work done in B. H. 36 Subsidiary Labs.	Total
Urines	513	238	139	890
Throat Cultures	164	2031	...	2195
Wound Bacteriology	80	463	...	543
Sputums	370	133	64	567
Urethral Smears	27	7	...	34
Autopsies	11	102	...	113
Pathological	50	5	...	55
Dark Field	7	4	...	11
Vaccines	11	8	...	19
Blood Counts	208	134	177	519
Blood Cultures	8	22	...	30
Spinal Fluids	8	39	...	47
Stomach Contents	11	5	...	16
Feces	44	50	...	94
Throat Swabs and Cultures (Meningitis)	0	81	...	81
Malaria	5	1	...	6
Widals	0	2	...	2
Miscellaneous Bacteriological... ..	61	18	...	79
Miscellaneous	2	9	...	11
Blood Grouping	236	19	...	19
‡Wassermann Tests	111	42	...	153
Total				5484

‡Wassermann Tests were all made at U. S. Army Laboratory No. 1 or at the Contrexeville Branch of the Central Laboratory Hosp. Center, A. P. O. 732.

Jan. 8, 1919

Report of Deaths (classified according to cause of death) Dec. 8, 1917-Jan. 1, 1919

Asphyxia—Foreign body	1
Abscess lung	1
Apoplexy	1
Cardiac renal insufficiency	1
Dilation heart, acute	2
Diphtheria	2
Ethmoiditis (complication)	1
Hemorrhage, femoral artery	2
Hemorrhage, internal jugular vein	1
Hemorrhage, secondary and high	1
Ileus	1
Influenza, acute	1
Gas gangrene	14
Gas, inhalation (pulmonary edema)	2
GSW, chest	8
GSW, head, fracture skull	7
GSW, spine	7
GSW, abdomen	2
Mastoid disease (complications)	2
Nephritis, acute	1
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal	1
Pneumonia, lobar	42
Pneumonia, bronchial	42
Peritonitis, following appendectomy	6
Septicemia	6
Scarlet fever	1
Sinusitis, frontal (complication)	1
Typhoid fever	4
Undetermined	1

Total number deaths 143

Headquarters Hospital Center A. P. O. 732

GENERAL ORDERS

October 30, 1918.

NO. 21

1. The Commanding Officer of the Hospital Center, A. P. O. 732, wishes to express his appreciation of the services rendered the Allied cause by the members of the A. E. F. of this Center during the recent emergency. The results obtained were highly gratifying and show that the realization of a sense of duty has in this Center kept pace with that of the men in the Zone of the Advance. With the extreme shortage of personnel, inevitable during active offensive operations, and this personnel depleted through illness, over 8,100 patients were properly cared for at one time and during a period of rapid evacuation of the sick and wounded out of this Center.

2. The spirit shown is what is winning the war.

3. This order will be published on all bulletin boards.

By order of Lieut. Col. Rukke:

A. C. CALISH,
1st Lt. San. Corps, U. S. A.
Adjutant.

Conference On Surgery at the Base

Report of Base Hospital 36, from December 8, 1917, to December 8, 1918

Lieut.-Col. B. R. Shurly, Commanding

1. General.

1. What is the total number of admissions to your hospitals? 15,097.
2. What is the number of deaths? 134.
How many deaths from pneumonia? 60.
3. What is the number of surgical cases? 7,541. No. of deaths? 65.
Among these how many were caused by pneumonia? Four septic pneumonia, following lung injury, and five lobar pneumonia.
4. How long should abdominal cases be held at the front before transportation? At least 7 to 10 days.
5. How do through and through chest cases travel? As a rule well; no harm seen.
6. What type of cases are most injured by travel?
 1. Abdominal cases.
 2. Chest cases; sucking.
 3. Large vessel injury.
 4. Head.
7. What is the comparative condition of wounds arriving at the Base with:
 - a. Dry gauze? Good, if not packed; poorly if packed.
 - b. Dichloramine T.? No experience.
 - c. Protective? No experience.
 - d. Rubber tubes? Good, with very light gauze, no packing.
 - e. Carrel-Dakin? Poor.
 - f. Vaseline gauze? No cases.
 - g. Bipp? No cases.
 - h. Flavine? No cases.

2. Gas Gangrene.

1. To what extent, if at all, do the following predispose to gas gangrene?
 - a. Ligation of main artery of a limb? Destruction or ligation, great factor.
 - b. Tight bandages? Decidedly.
 - c. Tight packing of wound? A factor.
 - d. Insufficient debridement? Yes.
 - e. Low vitality from shock and hemorrhage? Yes.
2. What is the indication for a local operation? Possible debridement of all destroyed tissue, providing there is good circulation, drainage and favorable constitutional symptoms.
3. What is the value of anti-gas serum? None obtainable.
4. Is it justifiable to base local operation or amputation on the bacteriological findings alone? No.
5. Is the general range for temperature high or low? Temp. is moderately high. Pulse high or low? Pulse weak and rapid.
6. How frequently does gas gangrene attack tissues other than muscles? Also affects fat, skin, and fascia.

3. Debridement.

1. What is included in good debridement? A good debridement is one with complete excision of all traumatized or devitalized structure made through healthy tissue. Preserving large blood vessels and motor nerves, providing for complete hemostasis, drainage, and the application of a loose dressing. (No packing.)
2. What errors in debridement have you noted? The error of removing too little tissue on the one hand, and on the other hand the unnecessary removal of skin and especially fascia. Lack of hamostasis, tight packing and insufficient drainage.

4. Tetanus.

1. How many cases? None.
2. Results? A. T. S. prevents tetanus.
3. Are there any contra-indications to giving a second dose of antitetanic serum? No.
4. Have you seen local tetanus? No.
5. Discuss late tetanus; cause; prevention. No cases have been seen.

5. Delayed Primary Closure of Wounds.

1. Bacteriological control or clinical judgment? Clinical.
2. Average time after primary operation? Four days.
3. Percentage of successes? 100%.
4. Has there been loss of life or limb following failure? None.

6. Pre-operative Cases.

1. What type of cases need no operation? Through and through chest, by rifle, machine gun. Fractures if properly splinted. Minor wounds, and perforating wounds of extremity.
2. How have cases evacuated without operation (pre-operative) done? With exception of destruction or ligation of main artery, head and abdomen, and gas gangrene infection, most all cases have been received in good condition.
3. List the types of cases suitable for evacuation without operation. Through and through, uncomplicated, perforating or penetrating wounds of the extremity. Through and through chest with rifle or machine bullet and minor wounds. Fractures, properly splinted.
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the pre-operative train? Permits treatment to be given to the greatest number in the shortest time. Disadvantage? Congestion of the evacuation hospital, without pre-operative train.

7. Chest Surgery.

1. What are the indications for operation in the front area? Sucking wounds. Hemorrhage. Large foreign bodies.
2. What are the indications for operation at the Base? Sepsis calls for drainage. Removal of large foreign bodies. Aspiration of pleural cavity for hemothorax (after an interval of one week).
3. Discuss the anesthesia—the operative technique. Local, if possible. Depage formula, modified by Capt. Gaudel has proved very satisfactory. Formula: Ether 96 c.c., Ethyl Chl. 22 c.c., Chloroform 2 c.c.; dose, 22 to 30 c.c. on mask devised by Gaudel. Nitrous Oxide with oxygen was not available for any of our cases.
4. Discuss the after-treatment. Rest—half sitting position—watching chest for symptoms, aspiration of blood if necessary, drainage of septic, with use of Carrel-Dakin solution.

8. Secondary Hemorrhage.

1. In what type of cases does it commonly occur? Vessel wall injuries, by shrapnel, or machine gun bullet, and infection. None seen from the use of Carrel-Dakin solution.
2. Should first indication be ligation or temporizing? Ligation.
3. What are the predisposing causes of secondary hemorrhage? Injury to blood vessel and infection.
4. What is the general treatment? After control of hemorrhage—transfusion of blood, preceded by normal saline, if blood is not immediately available.

9. Knee-Joints.

1. In through and through machine gun or rifle wounds, how do non-operative compare with operative results? Uncomplicated through and through do better with non-operative treatment.
2. In debridement, do you advise—
 - a. Complete closure? Yes.
 - b. Closure of capsule and fascia? If possible.
 - c. Leaving the wound entirely open? No.
3. Is shattering the head of the tibia or of the condyles of the femur the more serious? We believe the femur.
4. What types of knee injury demand immediate amputation? Loss of blood vessels—extensive loss of bone—severe comminuted.
5. What type of infection and what extent of involvement of the joint demands amputation? Gas gangrene infection, uncontrollable sepsis with extensive destruction of joint, call for amputation.
6. In knee-joint injury and infection, has more error been made in conserving or in amputating? In conserving.
7. What effect has excision of the patella on the function of the joint? No experience.
8. Compare mobilization with immobilization in the treatment of joints. Preference immobilization of joint, with extension—passive motion later.
9. What is your estimate of the value of antiseptic treatment of knee joints? Not necessary; ample drainage sufficient, with tubes to capsule, but not entering joint.

10. Antiseptics.

1. Compare the principle of chemical antiseptics with the principle of non-chemical treatment of infected wounds. Non-chemical is satisfactory with ample drainage, Carrel-Dakin is necessary for closure.
2. List antiseptics in order of the availability for battle conditions at the front—at the Base.
At the Front—Dichloramine T. Iodine. At the Base—Carrel-Dakin.

11. Anesthetics.

1. How do you value the nurse anesthetist? Excellent.
2. In what cases and under what circumstances may local anesthesia be used? Regional? Spinal? Local anesthesia may be used chest and head, minor wounds. Spinal, no experience.
3. In what cases is gas and oxygen especially indicated? Short operation. Long, only with expert anesthetist.
4. Has the type of anesthetic used influenced results? No deaths.
5. Do you value Depage's anesthesia? As modified by Capt. Gaudel. Yes. Very desirable for war surgery.

12. Fluids.

1. Compare sodium bicarbonate with normal saline in treatment of shock and hemorrhage. Equal, by rectum.
2. Compare intravenous saline infusion with giving water by mouth or rectum, or subcutaneous. Intravenous method more immediate in its effects. Results otherwise the same.
3. Compare gum-salts with salines. No cases with gum.
Compare gum-salts with blood. Blood preferable in all cases, if classified.
4. Have you noted any ill effects from gum-salts? None used.

13. Blood Transfusions.

1. What method preferred? Citrated blood method.
2. Have there been any serum reactions when properly grouped? None.
3. What results in prolonged infections? Repeated blood transfusion has failed to save life. Without benefit.
4. Discuss available sources, difficulties encountered, etc. Personnel, and patients, of hospital were grouped, and often patients were evacuated soon after being grouped.

14. Amputations.

1. What is the value of the guillotine operations? Speed only. Prefer flaps turned back.

14. Amputations (continued)

2. Is the medio-tarsal amputation justifiable? Probably no, in war surgery.
3. Compare the Symes and the lower third amputation? Prefer the lower third of leg.
4. Is the rule that the stumps of the lower extremities shall have no terminal scar a good one? No.

On the upper extremities is the terminal scar always correct? Yes.

5. Are amputations through the knee joint recommended? No.
6. Shall the bones of all stumps be left with parallel or conical shape? Conical.
7. How near the knee joint, may amputation be made? Three inches below knee.
8. How near the elbow joint? Not less than two inches.
9. Through the elbow joint? No never.

15. Head Injuries.

1. Should all lacerations of the scalp be explored surgically for fracture? Yes.
2. Discuss foreign bodies in the brain. All large foreign bodies should be removed if compatible with the preservation of life and especially if they cause symptoms.
3. Is the magnet useful in extracting foreign bodies? Valuable at times if foreign body is magnetic.
4. Have you had late abscesses? Yes.

16. Hospital Problems.

1. What improvement can you suggest in the arrangement of the standard American Base Hospital?
Larger personnel of officers, nurses and men.
2. What are the advantages and limitations of a surgical team? The disadvantage is not being able to place the responsibility of after-treatment and paper work, of their cases.
3. What should be the size of a Mobile Hospital? No experience.
4. What should be the equipment of a Mobile Hospital? No experience.
5. What should be the function of a Mobile Hospital? No experience.
6. Is it best to have special hospitals,—such as head, chest, fractures or to have special wards for such cases in General Hospital? Special wards.

7. Suggestions as to,—

1. Surgical Instruments.
 - a. Quality? Many were inferior.
 - b. Types? Some were ancient.
 - c. Quantity? Insufficient. Specially forceps and scissors.
2. Dressings. Sufficient quantities, good character. Sterilization was imperfect.
3. Special Types. Squares and pads preferred.
4. Bandages.
 - a. Special. Were satisfactory.
 - b. Splints. Army splints, as a rule, were round excellent. Criticism might be made of the Jones Cock-up splint. The too tight application of the Jones.



Top Row—On Board Orduna—Convalescent Soldiers. Lower Row—Our Mascot at Fair Ground—On Board Ship—Morning Ablutions



Top Row—Wrecked German Balloon—Miss Medhurst—Convalescent Soldiers. Second Row—O. R. Sources—Frank A. Day—Officers Villa. Third Row—Miss Hammond Typing—Miss Cooper—Candy Day at Commissary Department. Bottom Row—Cutting the Grass—Convalescents at Sources—Out for a Drive—The Backward Way to Jail



MRS. BETSEY LONG HARRIS, A. N. C.
Chief Nurse, Base Hospital No. 36, A. E. F..

HISTORY OF THE NURSING DEPARTMENT



EARLY in April Dr. Shurly asked me to serve as Chief Nurse of Base Hospital No. 36, which meant the recruiting of sixty-five nurses from a territory that had already been called upon to furnish the nursing personnel of Base Hospital No. 17. Before a week had passed ten applications had been received and forwarded to Washington, and from this time on it was a rush to get the papers in order, as the applications came thick and fast. From Toledo came a request from sixteen nurses to join our unit, and these were ultimately enrolled.

On June 24th thirty-two nurses attended the special service at Christ Church, conducted by Dr. Maxon, a ceremony which brought home to us the seriousness and solemnity of the task we were undertaking.

Early in July we had about completed our enrollment, when Dr. Shurly returned from Washington with the almost discouraging news that we must enlarge our hospital to a thousand-bed unit—which meant the enrollment of thirty-five nurses more. The first of September found this work completed and all were ready to start when the orders came.

We left Detroit for New York at 12:55 P. M., September sixth, and arrived at General Hospital No. 1 the next day. Here we remained during a month of pleasant weather while the nurses were given drills in military tactics and were outfitted by the Red Cross. On September 29th we were moved to St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, where we remained till our departure for "over there," on October 27th. The sailing orders were most gratefully received, as we were tired of the waiting from day to day, not knowing what an hour would bring forth. It was also a pleasure to join the rest of the Unit, as this was the first time that we had all been together.

The days of passage across the Atlantic and the two days' stop at Halifax, meant a real rest to some of us, and even the terrors of the submarine failed to eclipse our enjoyment of this part of our journey.

Arriving at Liverpool on November 11th, we were separated from the men and sent to a hotel for the night. We were splendidly cared for by the British officers, in whose charge we were placed, and two days later crossed the Channel on the hospital ship *Panama*, arriving at Le Havre about ten A. M. November 13th. Here we were met by American officers and distributed among five hotels, some of which were fair, and others just poor—none really good, but no one complained, for we were ready for the experiences of war.

In the midst of a Zeppelin raid, we left Le Havre for the final stage of our journey, to Vittel. We were sent on a special train, made up of old first-class coaches for the officers and nurses and the "chevaux 8, hommes 40" for the men. We had rations of crackers and cheese, beans and salmon issued during the journey, but nothing to drink except "vin ordinaire," as no good water was obtainable. We were forty-one hours on this journey, and when we tumbled off the train at Vittel late the following night we were cold and stiff and very homesick.

The first three weeks in Vittel were spent in getting settled in our new quarters and in putting in shape for patients the five big hotels which were to serve for hospital buildings. The weather was intensely cold, and there were no stoves in our quarters. How cold one could be and yet "carry on" few of us had realized up to this time. Many of the nurses were taken ill, and at Christmas time there were about eighteen of them in hospital. One nurse was sent to Chaumont, as it was feared she would need treatment which could not be given at our hospitals.

December first twelve nurses were sent to Vaucouleurs for service with the Forty-second Division. Shortly after, four more were sent to Paris to make dressings at the Red Cross headquarters there.

The nurses who had been sent to Vaucouleurs returned to us on December 23rd, and Miss Jennie Abramson, who was in charge of them, has written the following account of their experiences:

"Thanksgiving Day, November 29th, 1917

Received orders today to go on detached service, with the Forty-second Division at Vaucouleurs. We will leave Vittel on the first, at six A. M.

December first

We arose at five and at 6:45 the auto truck arrived to take us to Vaucouleurs, via Neufchateau. The captain in charge urged us to "make it snappy," as we were already forty-five minutes late in starting.

Five doctors and twelve nurses climbed into the big truck, with our duffle bags, which we were obliged to use for seats. It was a cold, damp morning, and we were bundled in sweaters, coats and blankets, with a few scattered hot-water bottles. At 8:30 we arrived at Neufchateau, much bespattered with mud, where we discovered we had missed the morning train and would have to wait for the one leaving at four in the afternoon. The nurses were delighted to have an opportunity to explore this quaint old town. We found it full of American soldiers, from neighboring camps, who had come in to attend the funeral of a comrade.

We left Neufchateau on time, arriving at Vaucouleurs after darkness had fallen. Ambulances were waiting to convey us to Chalaine, a distance of about a mile. Major Fairchild greeted us very pleasantly, after which we were conducted to our supper. For the first time since our arrival in France we ate white bread, and it was indeed a treat. Our quarters are quite comfortable—six beds in each room—and a grate fire in both rooms.

December second

After a hearty breakfast of cereal, pancakes, bacon, toast and coffee, Major Fairchild took us through the hospital, which is situated in an old chateau built in 1552, and in two portable buildings. The owner of the chateau, Mme. Albert Gillon, lost her husband during the first year of the war. Later she turned her home over to the French Government to use as a hospital. All modern conveniences are lacking, and we have running water in the kitchen only.

We found about 75 cases of mumps and measles in the loft of the barn. The French cots were very close together, and the air foul. A smoking stove added to the closeness of the atmosphere, but the boys said they did not mind the smoke as much as the cold.

In the chateau were the more serious cases of pneumonia, meningitis, typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and other conditions. In the barracks were the less serious cases, about forty patients being in each building.

The nurses were assigned to duty, and a more willing group I have never seen. There was much work to be done, and they did it cheerfully with good results. In a short time the patients, the corps men, and the officers were singing their praises.

The surrounding country is very beautiful. The River Meuse flows directly in front of the chateau, and the park, in the midst of which the chateau is located, is very lovely. The village of Vaucouleurs is visible, and with a background of beautiful, sloping hills, the view is wonderful.

Fire occurred in the neighborhood one evening, and when the fire-fighters arrived they decided it was too near supper time to start fighting the fire, and they all went home to supper. When they returned they decided they were not wearing suitable clothing, and again they went home. When they returned again they found the building in ruins and no fire to fight. (This sounds like a story that might have been made up by American doughboys to illustrate their idea of the French deliberateness.)

December sixth

This morning we received orders to pack the hospital equipment and prepare to move at a moment's notice. We heard all sorts of exciting rumors. Yesterday an aeroplane battle took place a short distance from here. The big guns have been booming all day, and the popping of the small ones has been continuous. The Forty-second Division is moving out of this section.

The neighboring village, Vaucouleurs, is very quaint. It was here Jeanne d'Arc visited the governor on her peculiar mission. We visited the ruins of the "Porte de France," where she first received her troops, in 1429. Another interesting feature is the small underground chapel, in which the Maid prayed in behalf of France. The chapel itself, the altar and shields are all beautifully preserved, but the statuary is quite modern.

December eighth

We sent 75 mumps and measles patients to Vittel today. The climate is very hard on these boys. A good many of them have come from southern states, and seem to be easily affected with anything, from mumps to pneumonia. However, they are perfectly wonderful patients, and in spite of cold quarters and very little nursing care, they never complain.

December twenty-third

Returned to Vittel today, leaving Chalaine at one o'clock in a motor ambulance, which had been sent for us. It was quite a load, four nurses, two patients, an officer and the driver. The distance is about forty miles, and the weather was very cold.

(EXTRACTS FROM MISS ABRAMSON'S DIARY.)



MISS I. MELINDE HAVEY, A. N. C.
Assistant Chief Nurse.



Office of Chief Nurse.

Early in December we received our first patients, 400 soldiers suffering with mumps and measles. We had very little equipment, practically nothing but beds and blankets. Stoves were our greatest trouble. Such inadequate, tiny affairs were those that we had been able to get from the French, that they seemed only to make the discomfort more intense. One of the most moving sights was a nurse trying to prepare toast for twenty-eight light diets on one of these tiny stoves, with coal that was simply dust. Early in December six nurses were sent on detached service to Chaumont, where they served with the Roosevelt Hospital Unit.

By December 10th we had 349 patients, and a large number of our own personnel were ill. This was, I think, the most trying time of our service. The nurses' mess had not been established, and we were "farmed out" with the French, which was most unsatisfactory, as some of the nurses fared badly. The weather was very cold and gloomy, the sun not appearing for ten days at a stretch. It was a soul-trying time, but for the most part the nurses stood it well and waited with what patience they could for things to straighten out.

Early in January the Nurses' Club was started by the Y. W. C. A., and Miss Marion Porter was placed in charge. Miss Porter remained with the unit until we left Vittel, and will always be remembered with much love and gratitude for her faithful and untiring efforts in behalf of the nurses. The bar-room of the Hotel des Sports, one of the nurses' residences, made a wonderful club room, after it had been transformed under Miss Porter's capable and artistic hands. Here, every afternoon, tea was served to those nurses and officers who were off duty and cared to come, and many times the place was crowded to its capacity. Often officer patients came here, and among them were many who are now known among the distinguished of those who served in the A. E. F. Later a wonderful building was erected for the Club by Major G. Hunter Brown, who was in charge of the Red Cross work in our center.

The building was wonderfully planned and decorated. It was here we entertained Miss Margaret Wilson, our president's daughter, who came to sing to our patients. Unfortunately, this building was not finished until November, 1918, so we had a very short time in which to enjoy it.

From March first until we closed our hospital there was always work for the nurses. Several times small detachments were sent to the front. Four nurses from our unit and four from B. H. No. 23 were sent to Compiegne for two weeks in March, to learn the technic of the Carrel-Dakin and Ambrine treatment, at the hospitals there. The Germans were bombing Compiegne continuously at this time, and on the last day of the nurses' stay a bomb was dropped directly on the big white cross, in the hospital courtyard, breaking every window in the hospital building.

Early in May eight nurses were sent to Field Hospital No. 168 with the Forty-second Division, at Baccarat. These nurses stayed several weeks, and were replaced with others, seeing service with the 42nd, the 37th, and the 77th Divisions.

Following is a brief account of the experience of the nurses of one detachment which was sent to Coulomaires, written by Miss Ethel Lickley:

"A detachment of three officers, two nurses and two enlisted men left Vittel about 7:30 P. M., July 7th, and picked up two nurses from Base Hospital No. 32 at Contrexeville, who were also a part of a surgical team going to Coulomaires. We travelled continuously until five o'clock of the following afternoon, stopping only for short intervals to procure refreshment in the small villages through which we passed. When we finally reached our destination we found we were just outside Coulomaires, which is quite an important railway center. The hospital was on a hill back of the town, located in an old chateau, which was surrounded by tents, in which were located Mobile Hospital No. 1 and Evacuation Hospital No. 7. We were not a great distance from Chateau Thierry, and I have never been in a busier place. The chief nurse kindly found us a tent containing just army cots and blankets. There we rested for a few hours, after having mess in an open tent. Soon we were called to report for duty, and our team was given two operating tables in the chateau. We were busy after that for two weeks, working all the time night and day, helping to take care of that endless line of wounded which was constantly pouring in. The wounded men were brought from the front on stretchers, and many had to wait on the ground in the open, until they could be attended to by the surgical teams. Some days we were not as busy, but others we worked as fast as possible, and then were not able to care for some of the men before they died. We were forced to don our helmets one night because of a threatened air raid, but nothing came of it, and we were glad when the lights were turned on again and we were able to continue our work.

The lines were moving very rapidly, and soon Mobile Hospital No. 1 packed up and followed the soldiers nearer the front. In about two weeks the Commanding Officer of our Base sent for us as we were needed there.

I shall never forget the wonderful courage and spirit of those wounded men who came pouring in, a seemingly never ending line."



Red Cross Parade, New York.



Red Cross Parade, October, 1917, Fifth Ave.

A letter written by Miss Lickley, written at this time will give a further idea of what the nurses experienced:

"Dear Mrs. Harris:

"We arrived safely after a very tiring but interesting trip. We rested a short time Thursday night and then went on duty until one A. M. Friday, and have been working hard ever since. We are far from being comfortably situated, six of us being housed in a small tent which leaks furiously when it rains, and that is daily; but sleeping in wet beds, wading in mud, and working long hours, seems very little when we see our boys brought in, all wounded and broken in body with spirits undaunted and still able to smile.

"This is a large place and hundreds of patients go through here daily. No doubt you have some of the very ones who came through here as we hear you are very busy there also.

"Isn't it wonderful the things our boys and the Allies are doing at the front?

"We are hoping that we won't be needed away from our Base *too* long as it seems like being far away from home. Miss Keel sends her love and will be as happy as I to return. Much love to all the girls, yourself and Miss Havey.

Sincerely,

E. M. LICKLEY.

"P. S. Should any of the rest leave on surgical teams, tell them to be sure to take boots, sleeping bags, blankets and warm clothing as we need them."

Our work increased during the summer, reaching it's height late in September. At one time there were 10,000 patients in the center. At times we had more than it seemed possible to do. Trains of wounded came in, and everyone worked, till the patients were cared for. This meant often, that the nurses worked forty and fifty hours at a stretch, but I never heard them complain.

When it was possible, the nurses were on straight eight hour duty, and frequently, after an evacuation of a large number of patients, it was possible to give them in turn, a few days off duty. We were not allowed much leave, so unfortunately saw very little of the country.

Recreation consisted of dances, picnics on the lovely surrounding hills, and walks to the nearer villages. Much interest was taken by the nurses, in the "Twilight" baseball series and the games played with other hospital teams. Small parties were sent in ambulances to visit the home of Jeanne d'Arc at Domremy, a short distance from Vittel.

The restricted association with the enlisted men, was felt to be a hardship by some of the nurses, who had relatives and friends in the ranks. Others seemed to be able to adjust themselves easily to this handicap.

The "Flu" came in the fall of 1918 and we lost two non-commissioned officers by this terrible disease. A number of the nurses were ill, two seriously so, but none died. Miss Maud McGlynn had been sent home in the preceeding month, of March with a diagnosis, of phthisis. Miss McGlynn never recovered, and died in May, 1919. She was a woman of sweet and courageous character, uncomplainingly doing her duty as long as she was able.

After the Armistice, the nurses were allowed some of their accumulated leave and many of them went to Paris and the Riviera. Ten nurses were permanently detached, and sent to Germany with the American troops. We felt the parting severely as we realized that this was the beginning of the end, and that very soon we should see the Unit disbanded, and the pleasant associations of a year and a half would be a thing of the past.

Some of our officers left us in December and nurses were sent to Chaumont. On February 16th, 1919, the men of the Unit left enroute for home, and the nurses followed in two detachments going via Paris to La Baule where we remained about a week. La Baule is a beautiful place, and the nurses had many interesting trips to surrounding towns.



Nurses, Base Hospital No. 36, Vittel.



Our Maids, Hotel des Sports and Ki-Ki.

We left on a special train for Brest, February 26th, with the nurses from Base Hospital No. 17 who had arrived at La Baule at about the same time that we had come. The train was slow, so we did not arrive at Brest till midnight. We were put into ambulances and taken out to Base Hospital No. 65, a very tired and hungry lot of nurses. Here we stayed for five days, rather uncomfortably as the camp was crowded, the weather rainy most of the time and the mud was deep.

March 3rd we sailed for home on the U. S Transport Agamemnon and arrived in New York March 11th. After a few days, those who wished, were sent to Detroit on a special train provided for us, and the nurses of B. H. No. 17 by the good citizens of Detroit. Unfortunately the rain was pouring down on our arrival, which rather spoiled the parade, but we were glad to be at last with friends, and feel that our work was done and we could retire with honor to the rank of civilian nurse.

I cannot close without paying a tribute to the courageous spirit of these women, who went forth to an experience which was new and trying in the extreme. They accomplished the work they were sent to do, and they gave of their strength, their sympathy and their material goods, without stint, doing honor to those, who, with money and encouragement assisted them to prepare for this mission. Many letters were received by the nurses from patients who had moved on, and I will conclude this brief account with a letter, which seems most characteristic:

"Base Hospital No.—, Sept. 12, 1918.

"My dear Nurse:

"Just a few lines as I promised and also it's one way I can show my appreciation for the good care which I received while there.

"Now, Miss P—, we sure did get good care while we were there, but since I arrived here, there hasn't been any nurse around to fix up my arm, just the doctor. But it's coming around all right. Now I'll say this place hasn't anything on Base No. 36, we are not in hotels here, just everyday barracks and no ice cream and good cake in fact no cake. And cigarettes they seem to be pretty scarce. Well you can just consider yourself in one of the best hospitals in France. I sure am glad it was my stopping place, for the first few weeks, after I got hit. And to compare the way we were treated there, and the way we are treated here. Your Base, for mine, any time. And to tell the truth, we sure do think a lot of our Red Cross nurses and doctors, that are at Base No. 36. Now that don't mean that we have anything against our nurses here. As we sure do think a lot of our Red Cross nurses, that are here in France. But you girls at Base No. 36 were sure gold bricks and we sure did appreciate your kindness, that was the first ice cream I had since I left God's country, and I'm afraid it will be the last until my return to the States.

"Well, Miss P—, I'm not going to write a long letter this time, just a note. Let me know if you have seen anything of that helmet, I told the orderly, if it came, to give to you.

"I won't write much more this time. But remember me to any of the nurses there that I know, and don't forget a few lines quite often will be welcome. So in your spare time write. I don't believe they are working you as hard as they did when we were there. If they are, you won't have a lot of time to write. Well I expect a reply anyway. Yesterday they wanted to know what I could do for my Country. So suppose they have a job in view somewheres for me. I hope so, as it gets too lonesome lying around but I only can use one arm. I have been trying to move my other one around, but it won't work, it won't straighten out. I guess Fritzzy done a pretty good job this time, any way we will say so. Well, give my regards to Dr. S—— along with the nurses I know, and all kinds of luck for you, as ever sincerely a friend,

"Corp. R—— R——,
"M. G. 102nd, Reg. U. S. Inf.

"A. E. F."

(Signed) Betsey L. Harris,
Chief Nurse, Base Hospital No. 36.



Porter and Capt. Hunter Brown.

Top Row:—Writing Room; General View of Room, Miss

Bottom Row:—Tea Table; the Fireplace; Rest Room.

Nurses' Red Cross Hut



MISS MARION PORTER
Hostess, Y. W. C. A.

For the Nurses

May I add a word to go down in appreciation of the Nurses of Base Hospital 36?

For over a year I lived and worked with them—and I considered it one of the greatest privileges of my life that I could call them friends.

They do not need a testimonial, for all over our land today are men ready and willing to add a grateful word for the women who with unfailing cheer and ability “stood by” hour after hour and rendered such service that mere words cannot express.

I tried to keep the fires burning and the tea-kettle boiling. They did the work. We were making history and many were the victories won by the nurses, doctors, and men of Base Hospital 36.

Signed MARION E. PORTER,
Y. W. C. A. Nurses Hut Vittel.

AN AMPLIFICATION OF MRS. HARRIS' RECORD



WHEN the United States entered the Great War on the side of "The Allies" against the Imperial German Government, the nurses of the country began to wonder if they would be allowed to do "their bit." Some wrote the Red Cross offering their services. Among the first Base Hospital Units to be sent over-seas were the two Units from Detroit, B. H. No. 17, leaving in June and B. H. No. 36 leaving the following October.

Dr. Burt Russell Shurly was Medical Director of B. H. No. 36.

Mrs. Betsey Long Harris was chosen as Chief Nurse of B. H. No. 36. She sent out a call for graduate registered nurses to volunteer for over-seas duty. Detroit nurses responded well, but many had already volunteered and had left with Base Hospital 17 in June. So, as not all remaining were physically fit, State graduates and others were welcomed. It was not long before the 100 nurses needed were enrolled under the Red Cross—papers made out, questionnaires filled in, vaccination made, measurements taken for uniforms, as well as other necessary details gone through before taking the Oath of Allegiance at the State Fair Grounds, September 5th.

Of course, by this time we were all more or less excited and anxious to be off. Dressed in uniforms, we had an automobile parade along Woodward and Jefferson avenues. Many parties were planned and parting gifts of useful things received.

A service for the Unit was held in Christ Church by Dr. Maxon, our Chaplain—and we left Sept. 6th for New York. The journey was uneventful and from the Grand Central we proceeded by train to Gun Hill Road in the Bronx and to Columbia War Hospital No. 1, Major Shurly accompanying us. We were stationed there for three weeks and had our first taste of Army life. We lived in barracks, or shacks, 25 nurses in a shack; a bed, table and chair for each nurse. A few nails hammered into the wooden walls served for clothes, towels, etc.—our army lockers and duffle bags went under the bed and we did our best to keep things neat and tidy—it was difficult! Two showers were allowed for the use of the nurses and were kept busy. Our first "mess" was somewhat disappointing and continued to be so partly because of the long line—and long wait. However, we took things philosophically and supplemented outside.

We were allowed considerable liberty, but were drilled spasmodically by one of the Post Lieutenants. This was a new experience. "Squads right" and "hold that pivot" got to be by-words among us. The drilling took place either in a field or on the roads near the Post. Our next move was to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, and we felt we were getting a little nearer to France. We had a long hike to the dock and were then ordered aboard a tug which took us down the Hudson River to Hoboken, where we disembarked and walked through the streets to St. Mary's Hospital. There we put in another three weeks of anxious watchful waiting. The religious Sisters of the Hospital were exceedingly kind and did their best to make us comfortable. It was no joke to them having a hundred restless women wished on them. We were two and three in a room, or in dormitories of ten or twelve, where again the disposition of clothing was a problem. We draped statues with clothes, etc., as we could not drive nails in the walls. There, one of the nurses who had a generous friend, (Mrs. Gilbert Lee) bought several hat-trees which helped considerably. We had to parade in Hoboken, but were not very enthusiastically received or cheered, as most of the population are of German descent. We had good times in New York and took part in the Red Cross parade down Fifth Avenue, from 86th Street to Washington Square. Each group of nurses wore the different Red Cross uniforms. None of us will ever forget the ovation we received from sidewalks, windows and roofs along the way. Thousands lined the Avenue cheering us and wishing us God-speed. Not a few shed tears. Bands played, great men and women, in the service and out, reviewed us from a grandstand in front of the Public Library.



Gun Hill Road, Bronx, New York.



Columbia War Hospital No. 1.



B. H. 36 Nurses, New York Central Station.



Base 36 Nurses.



Interior of One of Our Shacks, Gun Hill Road.



Red Cross Train.

The heat was terrific, but none of us would have missed that glorious parade. Then Oct. 26th came—the long expected order “You must be ready to sail tomorrow morning.” Great excitement prevailed among us. Everybody hurried to say the last “Good-bye,” purchase the last spool of thread to squeeze into the already bulging trunk and duffle bag. Telegrams and letters sent off, and a scramble to get back to bed “on time” for once. Everybody up and at breakfast at crack of dawn the next morning; Communion Service at 6:00 a. m., held in Episcopal Church and at 7:30 all assembled in full uniform outside the Hospital, ready for the march to the dock. Mrs. Burgess, our Dietician, and to whom we had grown much attached, was not permitted to leave with us, to our great regret, on account of War Department order that wives of officers in France could not go. Also two of the nurses who through illness had to be left behind and one having been married. We were ferried across to the New York side of the Hudson and to the Cunard Line dock. Arriving there we were met by all officers and other men of Unit 36. With very little delay we were ordered aboard the good ship “Orduna” and sailed about 2:00 p. m., October 27th, wondering whether we would ever see the good old U. S. A. again. Before long we were made very comfortable in first class cabins, assigned chairs on deck and were soon feeling quite “at home at sea.” We had only gone a short distance before there was an alarm of “fire in the hold,” which rather upset and delayed us some time. However, no serious damage was done and we proceeded on our way. One nurse developed a severe case of asthma and another an ulcer of the stomach. We had some bad weather and considerable seasickness, but the majority of us kept up and enjoyed the voyage. Dr. Maxon held a short service for us each morning below deck. We were all assigned to life boats and had life-boat drill each day, also life saving suit drill and physical training. We were obliged to carry life preservers around with us all the time. A thoughtful Detroit friend (Mrs. H. N. Torry) had supplied each nurse with a rubber life-saving suit which we had to learn to get into in a few seconds. This was difficult and rather nerve racking as we actually never knew whether we had been struck by a mine or submarine, or whether it was just drill. Some of the girls fainted, others tore off their finger nails and hurt themselves in other ways in their struggles to get into the awkward suits. It was good practice, however, and we might have been very thankful for it later, and were most grateful to Mrs. Torry and her sister for their thoughtfulness for our safety.

We lay over in Halifax Harbor for two days and during that time several of the nurses thought it would be a good time to try out the suits, so with one or two officers they went down the side of the ship into the water, where they bobbed around looking like huge toads. Two of the nurses floated off, which obliged the Captain to send a boat after them, which pleased him not at all! However, the experience they had gave the rest of us the comfortable feeling that we could not drown in them. It was here that we were joined by our escorts, seven American troopships and a British cruiser. After two days we sailed. (The second night we had a dance and enjoyable time on deck.) The voyage was made very pleasant by entertainments of various kinds, such as bridge parties, quoits, shuffle board, visiting, letter writing, etc., and on November 8th we were met about 400 miles from the English Coast by British torpedo boat destroyers and much of the tension of the voyage was relieved.

November 10th we found ourselves in Liverpool Harbor, where we disembarked. We were met at the dock by British officers, either quite old or disabled young men. We were driven in handsome motors to the North Western Hotel, where we were given rooms for the night and an excellent dinner. We strolled around Liverpool later, although the streets were dark, no lights being allowed on account of possible air raids. We were ordered to be ready to leave at 8 a. m. the next morning (Sunday) and after a good breakfast boarded our train, right near the hotel, for Southampton. We ran through the beautiful English country very quickly, making our first stop

at Warwick, where luncheon baskets were brought to us containing a substantial meal and tea. Signs of war were everywhere, but everything looked as neat and orderly as usual. Arrived at Southampton about 4 p. m., we marched right from our train to a transport, the Warilda, expecting to sail for France that night, which, however, we did not do, but instead, transferred to another Hospital ship, and sailed the next night about 10 p. m. on S. S. Panama. We were all in the hold which was transformed into a large dormitory or ward used for the wounded on the return trip. It was clean and comfortable and most of us slept the sleep of the just; but a few among us were too scared to sleep and one at least said her prayers all night. Some of the nurses sat up all night by the light of one candle and sang "Lead, Kindly Light." We anchored at Havre at 3 a. m. the following morning (Tuesday) and landed soon after breakfast. British ambulances met us and distributed us around to several third-rate hotels. However, we were not looking for comfort in France and felt we were well taken care of. We saw Le Havre pretty thoroughly in the two days spent there. About three o'clock of the second night we were awakened by a terrific explosion of aerial bombs, so we realized the Bosche was above us and were more or less alarmed. An old Frenchman made the rounds of all the rooms tapping at the doors and telling us the Bosch was there and to hurry to the cellar, which, however, we did not do as the bombing ceased and we went back to bed. We looked through a crack in the shutters and were much entertained by the fireworks. We had breakfast at 5 a. m. and afterward marched to the Gare, which in our case was only a few minutes walk from the Terminus Hotel. Some of the scattered nurses had quite a long distance to walk. It was a cold, cheerless morning and we found the very dirty French train even more so. We unfortunately had no rugs or other comforts to help keep us warm and none of us will ever forget that journey of forty hours through France. Soon Colonel Shurly told us where we were bound, and the knowledge that we were to be located in Vittel, a famous French summer resort in the foothills of the Vosges mountains, cheered our drooping spirits most wonderfully and we began to see the humor of the situation and to take courage. We were given Army rations of bully beef and hard tack, beans, and coffee soaked in cognac, which was too stiff for us. We were four or six in a coach. During the afternoon we had a long stopover and everybody got off the train and went to the station cafe to get something to eat. We had a fairly good meal and some Vin rouge to warm us up. Some of us purchased a bottle of it and carried it back to the train. The journey seemed interminable and we became stiff and cross, getting what sleep we could curled up on the seats. No lights were allowed, so the night seemed never-ending. The next day the weather was brighter and we took heart once more. The country was more interesting also. We passed quaint villages and old chateaux, making a long detour to avoid the battle areas. About eleven o'clock of our second night we were told we would be in Vittel in a few minutes and to be ready to get off. Needless to record we were ready—one nurse not wishing to leave her good Vin rouge behind anchored it around her waist; in her hurry to get off the train she missed the step and fell! The bottle, loosed from its moorings, clattered on the platform and was smashed to pieces. This is recorded as the first tragedy in Vittel, Nov. 17th, 1917!

An officer had been detailed to billet us, and he divided us into groups and marched us through the dark streets to the villas which were to be our homes for the entire time of our stay at Vittel. One group found itself in the Villa Jean Rose—another in Villa Molliere and another in the Hotel des Sports. Hot broth, chocolate and cabbage soup were served to us, and afterward we were shown to our rooms and got to bed as quickly as possible, feeling most grateful for our safety and well being. The rooms were cold and very damp, being built for summer visitors. They were not equipped with stoves, nor fire-places, and very few buildings in France have furnaces, so we needed all our warm clothes and more. There were no bath tubs, all visit-



The Galleries, Vittel.



Another View.

ors being expected to take their baths at the Hydrotherapy establishment and to pay for them, and as this establishment had been closed, we were obliged to depend upon basins and small pitchers of "eau chaude," which our landladies were able to spare. Two of the nurses had purchased a collapsible rubber bath tub in New York; it was rather hard to manage, but proved popular. It had a way of syphoning itself off onto the floor after one got folded into it, which was most annoying. We squandered our substance on small kerosene stoves, paying fabulous prices for kerosene as it was scarce. We could then cook a little. The first Sunday, the day after our arrival, Dr. Maxon had been busy and had secured the little English church where he held a service of thanksgiving for our safe conduct. It was a beautiful morning and we were delighted to find ourselves located amid such lovely surroundings. The foothills of the Vosges mountains encircled us, pine woods and many varieties of trees grew thickly around their base and in the valley, some with huge bunches of mistletoe hanging from their branches. Our villas were located on the Avenue des Tilleuls, the leaves of the Tilleuls trees being used to make Tilleuls tea—a beverage much enjoyed by the French. In the days that followed we scrubbed and arranged our rooms. Generally two nurses were together and shared the furniture provided; while some of us bought a little extra, which was a great help. We hung or pinned up photographs of friends at home and began to feel at home amid our new surroundings. As our equipment had not arrived we had no work to do, so had a wonderful opportunity to explore the village and the surrounding country, taking long "hikes" over the hills to distant villages and through the woods, where we would sometimes come suddenly upon a little shrine—ages old. We were particularly impressed by the lack of sanitation in the villages around. They seemed never to have emerged from their primitive condition of hundreds of years before, but were very picturesque, and the little churches always interesting as well as the people themselves. We found them always most courteous and kind to the strangers within their gates. The women did their weekly washing in the village trough in cold water, rubbing the clothes on stones. Christmas was drawing near and thoughts of home and friends were much in our minds. We were not allowed to send word where we were located and all our letters were censored, so we were more or less restricted in expressing our feelings and careful not by any chance to give information to the enemy. As Christmas came on we felt as though we would like to do something for the children of the village and invited them all to a huge Christmas tree in a large room of the Ceres, where the band played and the children were given little presents of nuts, fruits and candy.

Five of the huge hotels were leased from the French for our use and as our equipment began to arrive we got busy transforming them into Army hospitals. This was not easy, but we felt very fortunate in having such handsome buildings. Many of the rooms had huge plate-glass mirrors and handsome chandeliers, as well as mural decorations. They all had elevators, but for

lack of power we could not use them, and our patients who could not walk were carried on stretchers upstairs and down. Electric wiring was there, but we could not use it on account of the shortage of coal, so we carried kerosene lanterns, candles and flashlights for our night work. All windows were ordered heavily draped for fear of German aviators seeing us and giving information of our location and perhaps bombing us.

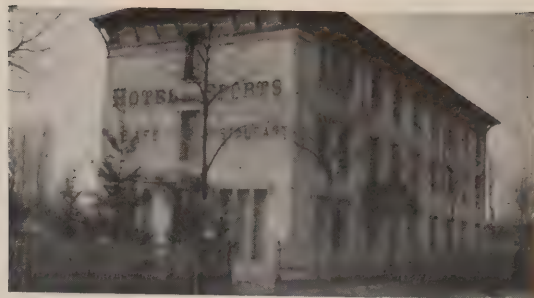
Things rapidly began to take shape—stoves were installed in corridors, wood and coal procured for fireplaces, beds put up and made by the nurses. The stove pipes were in most cases inserted through the windows in order to avoid marring the walls. They were poor stoves, so was the coal. The Boche was in command of all the best French coal fields and we had little but slack, which smoked most of the time and filled the halls and rooms with smoke.

Mrs. Harris detailed the nurses to duty according to their previous experience whenever possible. Some were given charge of hospitals, others of special departments, some general ward-and-bedside nursing. This, however, was changed from time to time, so that all might have a varied experience; also day and night duty. There was much planning to be done and as the plans covered a thousand-bed hospital for day and night duty, it took some calculating to make ninety-eight nurses go around. We worked with a will, and were able to welcome four hundred soldiers with measles, trench feet and mumps, Dec. 8th, at the end of three weeks. Many of these boys had colds, sore throats, otitis media and eye troubles, so the eye, ear, nose and throat department was opened at once and in a very short time held a clinic every afternoon, at which sometimes a hundred would be treated. The French civilians soon learned to come to us and many were the struggling French youngsters Col. Shurly and Major Haughey operated on for removal of tonsils and adenoids and treated for otitis media and chronic infection of nose and throat. Occasionally we would operate in some French home for cataract removal or other minor eye troubles. In one case at the far end of the village the doctor and nurse went frequently to arrest a very persistent nasal hemorrhage in an old lady who felt that we saved her life. We found the French civilians most grateful and as there was no pecuniary reward accepted for our services they would insist upon bringing us fruit, chickens, eggs, wine, flowers, and in one instance, a large bag of snails!

Due to the change of climate and unusual living conditions several of the nurses became quite ill with colds, sore throats, bronchitis, and one of our number showed symptoms of tuberculosis and was ordered home. These ill nurses were brought over to the Central Hospital, which was the first opened, and put to bed with other nurses in charge. Their comforts were few, but nobody complained and they were soon well and up again. There was not much activity along the Front at this time, so we had no wounded until early in the Spring. Palace or Hospital C, was second in readiness and admitted French wounded. The Ceres or Hospital B was third in readiness. This was a much larger, more modern and a handsomer hotel than the Central, beautifully situated, overlooking sunken gardens, park and hills beyond. There were a few bath tubs and some steam heat in this hospital. One bathroom was assigned for the use of the nurses temporarily and was much appreciated. Miss Daily, who had been so ill on board ship was, about this time, taken to Chaumont, Gen. Pershing's headquarters, 50 miles away where the Roosevelt Unit from New York was located. There she had better care than it was possible for us to give her at that time as our X-ray and other equipment were in a chaotic condition. Several of our nurses were there on duty. In December a call was sent to our Base from a place called Vaucouleurs, asking for extra nursing help. As we were not busy our C. O. ordered several nurses to proceed there for duty, where they were on duty several weeks and reported an interesting experience when they returned. (See Miss Gano's article.)



Villa des Tilleuls.



Hotel des Sports.

As the Spring advanced we began to be conscious of low rumbling sounds which at first we thought little of, but as they became more and more frequent and louder we questioned our officers and were informed they were the explosions of the cannon of the Allies and that we were only 30 miles from the front and might have to evacuate at a few hours notice—pleasant thought—French troops passed back and forth through the village either going to the front or returning to rest billets. Sometimes the poor Poilus were sound asleep upon their lean, jaded horses. Huge camions lumbered back and forth so we realized there was great activity along the lines. We soon received our first convoy of wounded American soldiers. How they were cut, slashed and shot to pieces; large areas of flesh torn apart by the bursting shells and shrapnel, I cannot describe. Ambulance load after load drove up to the hospitals from the Red Cross convoy train which always warned us of its approach by the most piercing shriek I have ever heard. I for one can never forget that shrieking whistle and the roll of the ambulances back and forth from the train to the hospitals bearing their loads of mutilated men. It all seemed too barbarous. Stretcher after stretcher was unloaded and laid on the floors of the receiving rooms, where each identification disk was read and the soldier registered. Then the orderlies carried them to wards and fresh beds, where the nurses were ready with hot water, soap and towels to remove at least some of the outer layer of trench mud and blood. Many of them were alive with cooties and other vermin which the nurses unfortunately carried home. All clothes were sent to the Field Sterilizer for disinfection and as it was impossible to make a list of so many individual possessions, much was lost, which resulted in untold grief to the patients—little treasures brought or sent from home disappeared, never to be seen again—but this was “war,” and it was impossible to list every man’s belongings. After the men were bathed the doctors came with dressing wagons to change dressings that in some cases had not been touched for three days. Gauze had grown to the flesh, and even with the utmost care the removal of this, and the packing, caused untold agony to the soldier. After the dressing was accomplished the first request was “Give me a cigarette, please, nurse.” Doctors and nurses worked far into and sometimes all night bathing the patients and dressing wounds in the wards, while four or five tables in each operating room would be going for the removal of shrapnel, amputations and more complicated wounds and fractures. Not a complaint was heard, but the moans were heartrending. One poor boy, who in civil life was a fireman in Rochester, New York, told me he would be glad to go back at the Boche tomorrow. (He had lost a hand and a leg, also his face was terribly mutilated.) He said, “I’ve just married an awful nice girl and I am so afraid she will not want me now.” After a few busy weeks we would evacuate all able to travel and have a spell of comparative quiet and relaxation. During these short periods we would “play” as much as possible. Some of the nurses rode horseback, others cycled through the lovely country, others preferred golf or tennis. Those not athletic would stroll around the beautiful park with intimate friends or knit for the “Boys.” This continued all summer.

A civilian member of our Unit whom I have not as yet mentioned was Miss Hammond, commonly called "Peggy." She was a very finely educated and cultured young woman who was attached to our Unit as interpreter. She also had a charming personality which won our hearts and she was "one of us" from start to finish. Miss Hammond was able to perform all kinds of "odd jobs." She was an excellent interpreter; played her 'cello in church and hospitals, helped other nurses when they were rushed, and finally was put in command of all the French scrub-women, whom she knew just how to handle. She did not return with the Unit, but took up some other war work after we left. Miss Hammond and Mr. Leonard Shepard were married soon after her return to the U. S. A. They are living in Milwaukee and have one child.

Miss Marion Porter, of the Y. W. C. A., was assigned to us (B. H.'s 36 and 23), and we were indeed fortunate in having as Hostess of our Red Cross Hut such a dignified gentlewoman. She soon endeared herself to us all by her impartial and kindly interest in us, and presided and aided in all our social activities, providing most delicious refreshments every afternoon at the Hut, which was built for us and furnished at great expense by Capt. Hunter Brown of the American Red Cross Society. Miss Porter was in charge of the Hostess Houses in the Canal Zone, Panama, in 1921-22. When she first came the only available place for any kind of social gatherings was the old bar-room at The Sports, across from our mess room. This she soon converted into a most attractive rest room. She rented a piano, bought furniture and a tea set. Soon she announced that tea and coffee would be served every afternoon and that there would be open house for officers as well as nurses. This meant a great deal to us all, as we had no sitting rooms in our villas where we could gather together. Here we gave concerts and other entertainments which were great fun. On Sunday afternoons we sang hymns after tea. Father Paul Bonnet, a French priest in the military service, was attached to the Vittel Center as interpreter. He took great interest in us all and often played the piano for us to sing. He also took over many of the services in the Chapel, where those nurses of the Catholic faith worshipped. Later when our Hut was completed, Miss Porter moved over there and reigned supreme. She always visited nurses who were ill, taking them little delicacies which the Army could not provide. Miss Porter arranged dances, card parties and other entertainments for all officers and nurses of Base 36. These parties and the good cheer dispensed so graciously by Miss Porter provided an eminently necessary relaxation and diversion for our arduous life at Vittel and promoted cordial relations between the two Units.

A very stringent rule in the Army is that Army nurses may have no social intercourse with the privates. As one at least, of the nurses had a brother and others friends among the privates of our Unit, this was considered rather arbitrary and "Thou shalt not mingle" was dubbed the eleventh commandment!

Some of the nurses took a great deal of interest in the little Episcopal church. Several sang in the choir Sunday mornings, evening service being held either in one of the Hospitals or in the Boys' Red Cross Hut, where hymns were chosen and sung with great energy.

The nurses took charge of the decorating of the little church for Christmas and Easter, and other special days, keeping fresh flowers upon the altar. The flowers were afterward taken to sick members of the Unit or sick soldiers. These flowers were gathered in the fields and woods near the villages, except during the winter months, when they were purchased. The altar linen was purchased by one of the nurses, the lace being made by women of Vittel. Bruno Jones played the organ and Miss Hammond her 'cello, so our music was good.

The handsome Vittel Casino had been taken over for the use of the two Units and in the theatre entertainments of various kinds were given three or four times a week. We had moving pictures, vaudeville, concerts, lectures and minstrel shows. One elderly gentleman of the Red Cross, (Judge Pollard, of Richmond, Virginia) delighted the nurses with the following at the close of his lecture:

TOAST TO THE TRAINED NURSE

"Here's to the trained nurse—
She has made sickness a luxury
Getting well a regret.
She has turned our medicine into nectar
Our beds of sickness into flowery beds of ease.
She has made our doctors endurable,
She has transformed our Hospitals into havens of rest.
Yes, here's to the trained nurse,
When she leaves us she leaves us with empty pockets,
But with hearts full of sweet and tender memories,
Of which we dare not speak in the presence of our wives."

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, favored us with a concert, singing popular songs, among them "A Perfect Day." That song loosed the flood-gates of tears and many of the poor home-sick convalescent soldiers sobbed audibly.

Our struggles with the French language were ludicrous and many were the embarrassing mistakes made. However, the French were kind and did not make fun of us. One nurse caring for a poor sick Poilu tried to tell him in her best French "that he would soon be better." After repeating this several days she noticed a peculiar expression come over his face and decided she must have said something wrong. When she reached her room and consulted her dictionary she found to her dismay that she had told him he would soon be dead. Another nurse shopping for a pincushion was shown the family pig (*cochon*) !

As time went on that homesick feeling was very apparent among us and some of the nurses consoled themselves by adopting dogs and canary birds. (Also we adopted a French orphan whom we never saw, but his name was to be *Frank A. Day* in memory of a "touching" incident in our military life.) Ki Ki, a terrier, became the pet and also the despair of the Hotel des Sports. "Centime" was another well known dog, but his popularity was short lived.

We loved to shop and the little stores along the Rue de la Gare offered many attractions in the way of hand-made lace. Most of it is made by the women of Vittel. Lorraine china, marked with the double cross of Lorraine and the thistle of Alsace, was very much desired, also hand-made beaded bags and motifs. Many of these were purchased and sent home as souvenirs. A woman refugee from Naney was kept busy by the nurses and officers of Base 36; she supported herself and three children from the sale of her hand-made beaded bags. This woman's husband was a prisoner of war in Germany for four years. We were able to help her, through the generosity of Mrs. Gilbert Lee, of Detroit, to buy shoes for her children. She sent food every week to her husband in prison, who after the Armistice, was released. We will never forget her face when she told us her husband was coming home. There were so many little families left without a father in those sad times; and this same Detroit friend kept a family of eight children and a returned sick Poilu father in milk and eggs for several months.

As the summer advanced whispers of furloughs were heard and finally a group of nurses started for Nice and Cannes. Traveling was much disorganized and uncomfortable during the war, but we got used to it, and the prospect of freedom and two weeks of sight-seeing was very exhilarating, and nobody cared about the discomforts of the trip South.

From time to time groups of nurses were sent away to observe conditions and methods of treatment in other centers, gaining much of value to be used in our own hospitals. Groups went to Ris Oranges, Paris, the American Ambulance at Neuilly, and Compiègne.

During January six of the nurses had mumps, one had measles and eight others were in bed with various complaints, and we all longed for the relief of Spring.

January 7th Major Barrett gave us a talk about his experiences during his visit to the British trenches. He reported a wonderful morale and determination to win the war among the troops.

January 10th our Mess was established, with one of the nurses as dietitian. A few days later we all felt sure that the much-talked-of horse meat was served to us; we had never tasted the like of it!

When we arrived in Vittel we were obliged to take our meals with our French hostesses in the villas where we lived. Black bread, confiture, café au lait or chocolate was provided for breakfast. Usually a roast of veal or mutton, with haricot or some other vegetable, black bread and confiture or a French "tarte" for dinner. Supper much the same—rather small portions of everything.

February—General Pershing visited us quite unexpectedly about this time, and everybody felt more or less ill at ease. However, he only remarked our unmilitary appearance and deportment, which did not worry us much, as he could hardly expect us to be perfect soldiers in so short a time.

January 18th Private Jack Yuill of B. H. 36 died of pneumonia and all nurses who were able attended his funeral. He was laid to rest in the American Section of the Vittel Cemetery, with full military honors.

At the end of March great excitement was caused one day by the falling to earth of a German balloon. There was no basket, so we concluded it must have drifted away from its moorings by the German lines. There was not much left of it after the souvenir hunters got through with it.

Many of the nurses suffered hives during the Spring, and we thought the unaccustomed diet was to blame for it. Parcels of all kinds of things began to arrive from home—clothes, shoes, and good things to eat. Many of these were a great surprise, and delighted us. One nurse received an electric grill, with full cooking outfit, which came through without a mar. This was perverted from its original delectable purpose for sterilizing instruments in the eye, ear, nose and throat department. Soon an order came through restricting all packages, and we, of course, cheerfully sacrificed them.

In April eight nurses were detached and sent on special temporary duty to Baccarat, a Field Hospital, so were within a few miles of the lines, where they had thrilling experiences.

Vittel Park and surrounding country and woods were all very beautiful during the Spring and summer. Wild flowers in great variety and profusion grew in the fields and woods; lilies of the valley in huge patches in the woods, and crocuses in the fields, as well as most lustrous cowslips or "cuckoos," as the French call them.

Decoration Day was observed in fitting manner by all members of the two Units who could be spared. A parade to the cemetery with a small company of French infantry. Here we dedicated a stone to the memory of Jack Yuill, and decorated the graves of fifteen other American boys laid to rest. Next day we received our first gassed soldiers—200 of them, in bad shape. Our first experience of the strangulation and suffering was painful to witness.

In June we admitted 350 English Tommies. Some of the nurses said they found they had to learn English all over again. The Tommies thought our hospitals wonderful, and were very appreciative; said they had not slept in beds for over a year, nor had such good food since the war began. They brought us some strange colonies from the front!

During the Summer a commissary department was opened, and we were allowed to purchase candy once a week, tea, coffee, jam and other delicacies.

The Guignol appeared in the Park. This is the French "Punch and Judy" show, and drew large crowds of young and old people. The music was always the very popular air, "Madelon."

From June on, when the dreadful slaughter of our Allies' victorious drive began, our convoys of wounded soldiers poured in and all members of the Unit worked early and late in Operating Rooms, Wards, X-Ray department, Treatment Rooms, Pharmacies and Offices. In fact, everywhere there was great activity. From operating table to sick bed, from sick bed to wheel chair and crutch. Convalescent American, English, French and Algerian soldiers could be seen sitting around in the Park, dressed in pajamas covered by Turkish toweling, bathrobes and sandals. In wheelchairs pushed by a comrade, others on crutches, arms in slings, bandaged heads, and other disabilities. One of the saddest sights to me was the group of convalescents outside Hospital A in the gray light of early dawn, with their packs on their backs, vari-colored Red Cross bags, containing precious trifles slung over their arms, ready to march to the trains which were to carry them back to the front and all the horrors of war. If the women who made and filled those Red Cross bags could have heard "the boys" beg for them, they would have felt fully repaid for time and effort expended.

A diversion for our convalescents, as well as ourselves, which we very much enjoyed was baseball in Shurly Field, where our own team played against B. H. 23 and other teams who challenged us. The whole Base turned out, as well as the French population. Many were the wagers lost and won and we all did our share of rooting.

July 4th was celebrated in true American style; the hospitals and the village were decorated with flags and streamers. At 9 a. m. the personnel of the two Units assembled on the parade ground and marched through the village, headed by the Post band. A company of French troops and another of British Tommies marched with our own convalescent soldiers. Flags were carried and it was indeed a great occasion. Following the parade there were addresses given in the Park from the grand stand by the Mayor of Vittel, French officers and our own officers. In the afternoon there was a baseball game between 36 and 23, an exciting game, Base 23 winning, 2 to 1.

The Red Cross gave a lawn fête at the Officers' Club from 5 to 7 p. m., to which we were all invited. In the evening there was a little musical play at the Casino, put on by some of the members of Base 15, from Chaumont. The weather was delightful during the Summer, not too hot, long beautiful twilights, and the exquisite song of the nightingales up until 10 o'clock, and later, the atmosphere was remarkably clear and seemed to bring the hills close to us.

July 14th was the French national Independence Day, which we helped to celebrate. There were addresses in the public square, and the presentation of decorations by a French General to those parents who had lost sons in the war. Huge wreaths were made and carried to the cemetery, many of them made of colored beads.

About July 20th we received approximately 1,000 patients in Vittel, from the Soissons-Chateau Thierry front. There was another rush of strenuous, heart-breaking work, as they were all more or less seriously wounded. Officers, men and nurses rose to these emergencies with the supreme strength and efficiency which alone could cope with the situation, never resting until they had accomplished all they could to make our poor boys as comfortable as was humanly possible.

July 28 another ambulance train came, and all our wards were packed, with beds and cots overflowing into the corridors. Day nurses were called at 2:30 a. m. to help the night nurses give baths and make the sick and wounded comfortable; they were fully compensated when they saw the clean, contented faces looking out between fresh white sheets on rows and rows of cots.

August 7th we read in the Paris edition of the New York Herald the account of the torpedoing in the English Channel of the Red Cross Hospital Ship Warilda. We had spent a night and day on this boat in Southampton. Troops of French and British Airplanes were constantly flying over Vittel, and one day a German 'plane was seen with British 'planes in pursuit. About this time our Base became an evacuation clearing station, and we were doing as many as 300 operations a day.

September 5th; the first anniversary of our taking the oath of allegiance.

September 6th; just a year since we left Detroit, and to celebrate we had a fancy dress party at the Sports, which was great fun. There was dancing, cards and fortune-telling.

September 7th the Colonels and Majors gave a most delightful picnic up in the hills, to which several of the nurses were invited. Colonel Shurly drove a donkey cart loaded with provisions. All followed him through the woods to a clearing, from where there was a wonderful view, and here we built a fire and cooked a delicious supper of steak and potatoes and topped with Detroit candy. These parties, given in the intervals of hard, nerve-racking work, were much needed and enjoyed by the nursing personnel. We also had a "barbecue" during the summer, and in the evening, so that nearly all the members of the Units were able to be there at least part of the time. We roasted a sheep whole, and after supper indulged in outdoor sports. These "bright spots" helped very much to keep up our morale.

Many picnics were given during the summer, sometimes to distant points, but more often nearer home, in the woods, after the day's work was done and we had time to rest there.

As the Autumn advanced we received more medical than surgical cases. Influenza and pneumonia became very prevalent among the American troops. Some of the soldiers reached us only in time to die. We admitted them with high temperatures and in a very weakened condition, due to inevitable exposure and lack of care.

At one time we had a large number of negroes. Their "miseries" were amusing, as well as very pathetic. They usually made good recoveries, and, much to our surprise, stood the rigors of the French climate, as well as the exposure, better than the white troops.

The nurses were ordered to wear surgical gowns and masks when on duty with these medical cases, as a protection to themselves. Some of our number contracted influenza, however, and Mrs. Widdicomb was desperately ill for a long time; Miss Duncan, and several others, with rheumatism, Miss Stahl with heart trouble.

About this time we were told that we might purchase and wear the blue "overseas" cap, with the insignia, Lorraine cross, and A. S. (advance section). Anything for a change! We missed our store clothes and "frills," so we bought our caps as quickly as possible and were kept busy embroidering our insignia to sew on them, with chevrons for our coat sleeves. Each nurse embroidered the insignia for some favored man (or men) of the Unit as well. We all felt dressed up when they were finally finished and in place. (After the first six months a gold service stripe was in order.) This made another diversion, and we began to feel conscious of our decorations and a little "puffed up" in the presence of civilians.

An amusing incident is told of Miss Blanche Myers, on furlough in Paris. She squandered her substance on a ticket for the Opera. She could not understand why the women ushers kept coming up to her whispering (and gesticulating) something in French. This caused her much embarrassment and annoyance until she finally was helped out by another American who understood French—"that they were telling her she must remove her hat," which she had forgotten to do.

Miss Witbam (also on furlough) was en route to Versailles. In her excitement and hurry to get on the train, she handed the guard at the gate, not her ticket for Versailles, but the stub of her theatre ticket of the night before. The prompt appearance of an American M. P. alone saved her from the embarrassment of arrest for trying to defraud the French Railroad Company!

November 11th of glorious memory! The Armistice was signed and the frightful slaughter of the manhood of Europe and America was over. But oh, how many broken bodies and minds to heal!

Base 36 celebrated as loudly and joyously as possible. Everybody in the village paraded, laughed and wept, sang, danced and drank. We were indeed merry for "la guerre finie" was on everybody's tongue and our hearts were rejoicing. Nurses who happened to be in Paris on furlough reported wild scenes of joy and abandon. A famous prima donna sang the "Marseillaise" from the balcony of the Opera House. The populace were dancing, shouting, embracing each other and anybody in the street. The crowds were so great it was almost impossible to get through or home in any way. It was an experience never to be forgotten, for the Hun was beaten at last and driven from France.

We had but few patients after December 1st. I was on night duty and shall always remember our last convoy of returned prisoners of war from Germany. They were almost all able to walk, and came in a long file from the Gare to the Ceres about midnight. Such a motley crew! Some had no hats, others no coats; some wore colored smocks, others had no shoes. They were emaciated and worn—some of them were weak and ill—but the expression of every man's face was one of happiness and relief, for he was with his own once more. Everybody had a German souvenir, which nothing would have induced him to leave behind. They were hungry and cold, but we soon made them comfortable and happy with hot coffee and clean beds.

From this time on we were not so rushed, and Christmas was a very happy time for us all. The nurses and Miss Hammond gave a large party for the French mothers and children. They came from far and near, an endless stream, it seemed. We fortunately had enough candy, etc., to go round, and a number of gifts. We entertained them in the large room at the Palace.

We had some Christmas entertainments, dancing and bridge parties at the Hut. The nurses had more time for recreation of all kinds, as there was so much less work to be done and the hours were not so long.

We bought and distributed baskets of food for the very poor of the village on Christmas Eve (in a drenching rain). These baskets were most gratefully received. The poor French had been hungry for many months.

Soon came the news "the hospitals are to be closed." One after the other was cleared of American beds, etc., until only the Ceres remained open. There were several nurses ill there, as well as a few remaining patients. The well nurses took turns in nursing the ill ones, and this continued until the Unit was ordered home, in February.

In conclusion, I will add that when it is remembered, aside from civilians, between 15,000 and 20,000 cases from among the Allied forces came under the nurses' care, some idea may be attained of the arduous work carried through by our Nursing Corps. I have laid more stress upon the pleasant side of the nurses' work at Vittel, because of the natural repugnance of human nature to dwell upon the horrible side of the Great War with which we came in contact. There were hours of feverish, agonizing work, when the nerves of the body and the faculties of the soul seemed one raw, quivering surface, across which the irrepressible screams of our poor boys drew red-hot knives. Inured as we all were to the pain and tragedy upon which the nurse's life is founded, these terrible hours of Vittel called forth powers of endurance and steadfastness which seemed incredible to human nature, until divinely merged in the sustaining strength which never fails nor falters.

In January about twenty nurses volunteered for further service in the Army, and were ordered to proceed by ambulance and train to Trève and Coblenz with the Army of Occupation, where they served several months in various hospitals.

EVELYN COOPER,
A. N. C. A. E. F.

(With extracts from the diary of Miss Emma Josephine McCaw.)

Experiences at Chaumont In Detached Service

About the first of December, Miss Maude Arkell, Miss Julia Stahl, Miss Caldwell, Miss Nellie Cavern, Miss Gorman and Miss Hedley were ordered to proceed to Chaumont (General Pershing's Headquarters) to report for duty at B. H. 15, where extra help was needed. They left Vittel at 5 o'clock in the morning. Traveling during war time was most difficult, particularly for those of us who could not speak or understand the French language. Because of that handicap they passed Chaumont where they should have gotten off the train and rode several miles further on, and after midnight, too. When they found out their mistake they left the train at the next stop and sat on their suitcases in the very dreary station waiting for the train to take them back to Chaumont. After many tears and much discomfort they finally arrived at Chaumont, where an American M. P. telephoned up to Base 15 for an ambulance to take them there. Upon arrival at the Hospital they were shown into cold stone barracks at 2 o'clock in the morning. Base 15 nurses were very hospitable and crawled out of bed to get them food and something hot to drink. No baggage had come up with them, so that was another handicap. However, they went to bed and the next morning went on ten hour duty in their outdoor uniforms. They were all assigned to general ward duty. Had an excellent "mess" and when at leisure enjoyed the quaint old town and beautiful surrounding country. One of the "sights" of Chaumont was a camel that had been "drafted" from a circus for duty in the Army. Poor thing! His dignity was much offended by his position hitched up with a string of mules.

Chaumont had a very exciting air raid while they were there and everybody in town went to the Churches to pray and remained there all night.

All nurses had drilling in the use of gas masks, being obliged to wear them during long tramps.

MAUDE ARKELL, A. N. C.

Experiences at Chateau Chalaine Near Vaucouleurs

November 30th twelve nurses were ordered to proceed to Chelaine for duty. We were called at 5 a. m., Dec. 1st, had our breakfast of black bread and cafe-au-lait, and left in a motor truck at 6 o'clock. Five of our officers accompanied us, and as each had a suit case and blanket roll we did not have much room to move around. We drove through beautiful country and passed several large American camps. Arrived at Neufchateau, where we were to take a train which was due at 9:15 a. m. We sat around the dirty little station until 10 o'clock, when we found to our disgust that our train had gone and that we would have to wait until 5 p. m. We started out to explore the town. We found nothing interesting. It was very dirty and poverty stricken. We went to a hotel for dinner and had a fairly good meal, considering we were in France. There were many soldiers in the village and they told us they were there to bury a comrade who had died of pneumonia. About 2 p. m. I heard music and found that the funeral procession was passing. First came the 2nd Regiment band from Springfield, Mass., U. S. A., then the Ambulance with casket draped in American flag; then two soldiers carrying flowers, two more bearing French funeral wreaths made of beads, after them the rest of the company. The music was so solemn and so sad several of the boys in the band were playing, with tears rolling

down their cheeks. We followed to the cemetery. The boys carried the plain wooden casket on their shoulders to the grave. There was a short service by the Chaplain, the men fired three salutes and, after a pause, from the other side of the cemetery came the sound of "Taps," and it was all over. By this time I was crying my eyes out and made up my mind to write his people in Springfield, Mass. At 4:36 we found our train at the station. We were seven or eight in a compartment and played rum all the way to Vaucouleurs, where we arrived at 6:45 p. m. We were met by an ambulance and driven a short distance, to some large iron gates which were swung open at our approach. We drove up in front of an old chateau and entered an immense hall with tiled floor and beautiful hand carved stairway. The Major in charge came forward and welcomed us very cordially. We had expected to find a hospital with nurses already installed. Instead, the Major announced that the place had been taken over by the Americans just four days ago and that they already had 150 patients; 50 had mumps and measles and there was no woman in the place. We were shown upstairs to our rooms, two very large ones with six beds in each and a beautiful wood fire in the grate. We had a fine supper, roast beef, mashed potatoes, peas, white bread and butter, the best meal we had had in France and the first white bread since the S. S. Orduna. Private soldiers waited upon us and said we were the first American women they had talked to in two months. There was no bathroom in the Chateau, so we had to forego that luxury there, too. Breakfast at 7:30 a. m., and afterwards such a day's work. Miss Abramson, who was in charge, talked with the Major and we were assigned to duty. Misses Hine, Pailca and Moran were given the acute cases of pneumonia and meningitis, Misses McDonald and Duncan the mumps, Miss Thompson and Miss Bach were given night duty, Mrs. Lohr was to special a very sick man who had meningitis. Miss Dwyer and I were sent to the surgical ward, and Miss Abramson and Miss Medhurst took charge of the Operating Room. Miss Dwyer and I were led through the yard past the barn to the long barracks which was our ward. Such a sight as met our eyes! Everybody was in the worst mess I ever saw. About forty men were lying in those awful French cots in dirty blankets, and so much dirt I never saw. We worked like troopers all day, but did not seem to accomplish a thing; got most of them between sheets, but a bath was out of the question, as it was too cold and we had so little to work with. We had several fractures and a lot of treatments. The location there was very beautiful. We were just behind the River Meuse, where a battle was fought between the British, French and Germans. The river was clogged with the bodies. Joan of Arc was born there, and is said to have led her troops past this chateau.

Dec. 5th another busy day. Five new fracture cases and a number of Alabama boys with otitis media; such youngsters, many of them only eighteen, and all so appreciative. We did dressings and irrigated ears all day. The boys were so grateful for a little warm water to wash in.

They had been washing in watering troughs and sleeping on the floors of lofts, and all of them were so dirty and ashamed of it. It was so cold, water froze in our ward the night before, and our feet nearly froze in the morning before the sun came up. We were so busy we could not wash our patients every day, but had to depend on one or two of the patients who were up, to give water, etc.

Dec. 6th, Thursday, we were sent for to the C. K., where one of the officers told us that the Germans were making a big drive towards this region and we were to move as soon as possible. 200 patients to move and just as we were making them comfortable. We could hear the guns very plainly and they say we are only six or seven miles away from them. There was an air raid about four miles from here last night. Our lights all went

out at the time, but we did not know what it meant. We seem to be in great danger and some of the girls are afraid to go to bed, as we were told we might have to move during the night. We were very careful not to let any of the patients know what was troubling us. However, some of them went out and saw the men packing up, but thought we were going to a Base Hospital.

Sunday, Dec. 9th. Still at Chelaine and nothing new except that they are sending the patients away; but more come in as fast as they move out. They say we **must** be out of here by the 12th. Have several men who should be operated upon at once, but have nothing here to do it with. I took a walk over to Vaucouleurs yesterday and saw the ruins of the chapel where Jeanne D'Arc received her troops. The guns seemed very near all day and the ground seemed to shake.

Friday, December 14th. Very little has developed in the past few days. Have evacuated the patients as fast as they were able to go. Base 18 is full, so we are sending all now to Base 36 at Vittel. We have very little to do now, so are only on duty half days. Vaucouleurs is very interesting; there is a factory for making monuments and statuary there. We could have a very good time here if only there were no Army rules.

Dec. 19th. Back in Vittel and the Des Sports once more. We drove back in an ambulance and passed miles of French Artillery on the way. MARY GANO, A. N. C.

Baccarat

On May 29th, 1918, two night nurses of Base Hospital No. 36 were out in the meadow picking marguerites with which to decorate the graves on the morrow, when their attention was called to a truck, from which the voice of the assistant chief nurse called, "There is a call for ten nurses for special duty at the front, to be ready in half an hour. Will you go?" The reply was more remarkable for its enthusiasm than its grammar—"WILL we?", and they immediately started in the direction of the quarters, stopping on the way to warn their particular friends to hurry and volunteer, before the team was made.

The trip as told in the diary of one of the nurses is as follows:—

"After the usual order and counter order, we finally climbed into the waiting ambulances, and received some queer looking bags, as well as a multitude of minor instructions, and we were off. I sat immediately behind the driver, who, having covered the ground several times before, could occasionally call our attention to objects of passing interest as we flew by. We certainly did not waste any time; I had no idea that ambulances could travel so fast.

"As the distance increased between us and the Base, the hamlets and villages through which we passed showed more and more evidence of the gentle footprints of the Boche; and we learned that this country had been occupied by the enemy in 1914, but was abandoned—their attention being more closely centered on the other end of the line—nearer the sea.

"The queer looking bags contained gas masks; and the officer in charge, when the machines stopped for a few minutes en route, briefly explained their method of use, and told us that the reason of the emergency call was a severe attack during the night of gas shells mixed with high explosive—a new trick, which had cost the Americans a good many lives.

"Having learned that the 42nd Division was located in this sector, the Germans had become very inquisitive, and were paying them considerable attention. Slowing up to pass through the village of Epinal, our attention was called to the church spire, which had been severely riddled by shrapnel; but the clock was still running, and keeping good time. This was regarded by the natives as a good omen—as long as the clock kept going they would be safe.

"In due course we arrived at our destination, just in time for lunch—served in a large

tent, on the roof of which was a big Red Cross. The evacuation hospital was located on the outskirts of Baccarat, famous for its cut glass; and our buildings were in fairly good condition—two story brick school buildings, and several tents.

"In our interview with the chief nurse, Miss Mary MacDonald, afterwards decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross, we learned that the situation was considered quite serious. We each had to print our name, Hospital number, and present assignment, on a piece of linen (we had no identification disks in those days), and sew it securely on our clothing; we must never go anywhere without the small type of gas mask—the French type—night or day, on duty or off, in or out of bounds. If we were allowed pass off duty, we were to sign in a book, the direction in which we were going, and the approximate length of time we expected to be gone. All these precautions indicated the anxiety caused by the intermittent air raids.

"We learned that over thirty patients had died during the night; and that two of the barbers, who had cut the hair of the men on admission, had succumbed also, from the gas which clung to the men, even after the initial alkaline bath had been given. So realizing that we were indeed 'somewhere in France' in earnest, we went on duty, and were kept exceedingly busy for the next three days.

"The nights, though 'quiet' according to reports, were far from restful. A second gas attack, much less severe than the first, and for which the men were more prepared, was not nearly so disastrous; but the three ambulances which had failed to return the night before had to be given up as lost; either they had been blown to atoms, or the drivers had been killed by the gas from which they were trying to rescue their comrades.

"A real hero of the first night was the secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who, though warned of the danger of going out without a mask, continued to help bring in the boys, until he, too, 'went West.'

"Our first night there we did not sleep at all; but by the next night we were mighty glad of the little French cots, and managed to get some rest, in defiance of the '75's, machine guns, and 'H. E.,' which occasionally reminded us that we were not at home in the good old U. S. A.

"I had a ward of twenty beds; seven of the men were on oxygen the first day, administered for twenty minutes of each alternate hour; each man had at least one alkaline bed bath per day, and none were allowed to do a thing for themselves, even though they felt equal to do so. They were very good about lying still—in fact seemed glad to do so—until the third day, by which time most of them were in fair condition. On this morning there was a battle in the air, and it was difficult to keep them in bed—they were as excited as if it were a ball game. The man in the bed nearest the window, leaning up on his elbow, watched the affair, and kept up a running description of its progress.

"This was when I was afraid that half of my 'star' cases would get out of bed, and undo all that the rest and treatment had done. They did not, however; and I breathed a sigh of deep relief when the last man was carried out to the train, to be transferred to the Base, and I could report 'No deaths.'

"How good it seemed to get back to the Base, and get water to wash with! The water supply in and around the Evacuation Hospital was badly polluted, so very little was used, and this not until the top sergeant had emptied a whole tube of Chlorine into each small bucket.

"It was no use; you might call it 'coffee' for breakfast, or 'tea' for supper, but it was all just plain Chlorine to the taste.

"Looking back on the continuous and strenuous action of those days and nights, it is difficult to classify one's impressions. We only knew that we had been very close to a great war; close enough to wear a gas mask; to see day break through a mist of smoke,

and in a din of conflict; and to admire the mettle of the American doughboy, his fortitude, his sympathy with the buddy whom he considered worse off than himself, his philosophic endurance, and unfailing sense of humor.

EDITH MEDHURST.

R. A. N. C.

A. E. F."

"Experiences at Compiègne"

Vittel, March 7th, 1918.

The following nurses will report at Compiègne for duty March 10th: Malinda Harvey, Josephine Valentine, Agnes Reid, Aurel Baker.

Signed—

Major Phillips, C. O.

Probably no order ever written made four nurses any happier than this one and we began making our preparations for the trip immediately. These preparations not only included pressing blue serge uniforms, but also a visit to the Mayor of Vittel in order to get a sort of passport which gave one permission to travel.

On the morning of our departure we were up at five A. M. Ethel Lickely and "Peggy" Lockhart, on night duty at Des Sources, had a good breakfast ready for us and then the ambulance called to take us to Gondrecourt. We took the train here direct for Paris, spent the night there and started for Compiègne next morning, after a three hour ride.

We reported immediately to our French C. O. and found that we were privileged to observe and assist with dressings both at the Ambrine and Carrel-Dakin Hospitals. As the dressings for the day had already been done, the C. O. suggested that we use the afternoon for sight seeing and report next morning for duty.

It was such a beautiful sunny day that we decided to take a ride through the wonderful forest of Compiègne. For fifteen kilos we rode through the woods before there was an opening in the forest. At one point a young fawn crossed the road before us. Finally we arrived at a village and visited chateau Pierrefonds, the chief object of interest in the town.

Coming home we were all four almost asleep from the warmth of the sun and jolting of our cabby, when suddenly something went wrong with our nag and she began to kick and run. The driver was kicked and rolled out. Then we nurses took turns jumping out, all except Lindy, and she was thrown out when the horse jumped over one of those ever present roadside stone piles. We were all rather badly shaken up and bruised, but Agnes fared worse. She had a broken arm. A French captain brought us to our hotel in his automobile and we finally got settled down for the night, we thought. However, at nine P. M., just as we were getting drowsy, a siren blew. One knew what it was for without being told. The hotel clerk told us we must all go to the cellar. The lights went off. And with all our pains and stiffness we had to grope our way to the cellar. A few candles were lighted and an American Officer was down there whistling "When You Come to the End of a Perfect Day," etc. We finished the Perfect Day, our first in Compiègne, in the cellar. Soon after twelve P. M. the bugle sounded which indicated that the Boche planes were across their boundaries and we climbed the stairs to our rooms.

For the next few days I will let my diary tell the story:

March 11th. Again the occupants of Palace Hotel are in the cellar and as I write, the machine guns are popping, aimed at German planes. Last night they did not use the anti-air craft guns, but tonight they are being fired just out in our street. The chateau of Napoleon III is just across the street and is being used as military headquarters, so is an objective point.

March 12th. The air raid kept us in the cellar until one this A. M., so it was with some effort that we arose at eight A. M. to get to the hospital at nine, where we were

allowed to assist in the dressing of burn-cases, using ambrine treatment. The dressing is removed very carefully so as not to destroy granulations. The wound is then irrigated with a weak solution of peroxide and then thoroughly dried with a machine like an electric hair drier. Ambrine is then applied with a spray and covered with a thin cotton dressing. More ambrine is applied over that and then covered with a liberal amount of cotton to keep the heat in. This must be kept in place well by bandaging. It is a very comfortable dressing. Another siren tonight. We all went to the cellar, but no guns were fired.

March 13th. Helped dress a few cases with ambrine this morning. Agnes had her arm X-Rayed and they found a fracture with no displacement. However, she secured another cabby for us and we took a nice trip through the Forest of Compiègne once more, only in a different direction than we went Sunday. We passed a good many German prisoners working on the roads. At Choisy-Au-Bac many buildings were in ruins. All along the way we saw barbed wire entanglements, and at Bailly we went right into the trenches, first the French and then the German. These were occupied about a year ago, when the Germans were driven back. No man's land was being plowed and a few houses in the town had been re-built.

March 14. Met Elsie DeWolfe at the Ambrine Hospital today. She maintains her own little dressing room there.

March 15th. Miss DeWolfe invited me to help her dress a case. Later all American and French nurses, the French C. O., and Miss DeWolfe had their picture taken in the court back of Ambrine Hospital.

March 17th. Finish observations at Ambrine Hospital. Went to have tea with Miss DeWolfe at her lovely little villa. In the cellar again for protection.

March 18th. Started our observations at Carrel-Dakin Hospital today. The hospital was never so nearly empty, we are told.

March 19th. Watched the dressings at Carrel-Dakin Hospital this A. M. and had a lecture by an English speaking doctor about the use of Dakin's solution.

March 20th. Saw two operations at the Carrel-Dakin Hospital. They operate with very little fuss—no clean nurse—no hand solutions—a nurse gives ether. The O. R. has not been repainted since being taken over as a hospital. This evening Unit 23 nurses entertained us at a 500 party. Just as refreshments were being served we heard the boom of distant cannon. It continued steadily all evening. Guess that Spring Drive we have been talking about so long is here at last. (and it was).

March 21st. Secretary Baker and General Pershing are in Compiègne today. I saw them as they were leaving General Pétain's residence. Secretary Baker got out of the auto to meet an American officer. He is a small, unpretentious looking man.

Just as I was enjoying a grand soaking in the tub, the siren blew, and I deliberately dressed and went to the cellar. It was the right thing to do because eight bombs were dropped on the city. A lot of window panes were broken. No lives were lost except for one dog.

March 22nd. Today we finished our observations at the Carrel-Dakin and had a lecture in French which we understood a very little. A perfectly terrible air raid, the worst we have had yet, is on while I am writing. The clerk of the hotel thinks a bomb has fallen on the Palace of Napoleon across the street from us.

Later. We went out to see the damage that had been done. The depot was bombed. Both hospitals where we had been working were badly damaged. The beautiful rose colored velvet rug of Carrel-Dakin had about three inches of plaster and glass piled up on it. At the Ambrine the shell came through the ceiling of the dining room where we took our meals. They got the patients into the basement and no one was badly hurt except an orderly, who had his femoral artery severed and was operated on by candle-light in the cellar.

Our last day in Compiègne had been as eventful as the first. Not entirely satisfied to return to peaceful Vittel, we obtained furlough permission to go to Dames-Camiero near Boulogne where Unit 12 from Chicago were helping the English. Our stay here was shortened because of the German advance toward Amiens through which city we must pass to return home. The twenty-ninth of March found us back at Vittel and it seemed very fine to be with the friends of Base No. 36 once more. Of course Louise Reutz had a lunch ready for us in the dining room of Hotel Des Sports. I remember I had sixteen letters to read and four boxes to open. (Was there ever such joy as when Bruno and Britz brought over that big sack of mail?) But best of all was the undisturbed, peaceful night far from the maddening crowd of Boche planes.

Aurel Baker Purdee, A. N. C.

To Fellow Comrades of Base Thirty-six:

Words fail to express the warm-hearted feeling the Toledo nurses who served with your unit in France have for you and the citizens of Detroit, who did much to aid our comfort and make it possible for us to render better service to our country during the great war.

It was a happy day for our sixteen nurses when Margaret Gierman returned from Detroit bearing the good news that Base 36 was being organized. Attention was called, and right about face to Detroit we turned, anxiously awaiting the day when our coach—laden with flowers and good wishes from our Toledo friends—was hitched to the Detroit train enroute for New York.

How the memories of Gunhill Road cling to us! I have only to close my eyes and I see and hear in Ward 17, where we were billeted for a short time, "I. O. U.," and "U. O. Me"! Miss Headley and Miss Ramler, Miss Gierman and Miss Roll exchanging money and straightening their accounts after the day's shopping; Miss Reutz scolding Penelope Smith for not getting up when the bugler called in the morning; Mrs. Bolton crocheting; Miss Leggate and Miss Lewis writing to their loved ones or the "boys they left behind"; Miss Lickley composing poetry; Miss Turner dreaming of her home in England—possibly Norma Miller and Miss Wonderly having a "date" over the fence with an officer. Miss Ferguson spent much time in visiting the store rooms and buying up fruit and jam for future use in France. Quiet Kitty Gorman was seldom around camp. But "still waters run deep." Miss Valentine, who after serving with the Red Cross in Serbia and in France with Base 36, is now a missionary in China.

These are a few of the many pleasant recollections of Base 36 that will long remain in the memory of the sixteen Toledo nurses.

HARRIET TURNER, A. N. C.

Homeward Bound

During the long, weary days which followed the signing of the Armistice, weary because of that eager desire which existed in all of us for homelands, days with nothing much to do but think and wait, ever looking forward instead of backward, anything which would add a new thrill to our lives was recognized by all (barring our superior officers, perhaps) as permissible.

One of the stunts which Nurses, Men and Officers and (the writer places the officers last and nurses first because I know the men would have it so, and besides it gives all a very different feeling) engaged in during the period already described was that of Prophecy!! better known to those most interested in this book as "Army Rumor." One Nurse met another and the following conversation ensued:

"Did you hear the latest?"

"No, what, let's have it."

Now for the thrill—

"Our travel orders are here for the good old U. S. A."

"Never; do you really mean it?"

And so it went. It really proved much better sport than most people could imagine. The dash of enthusiasm and the resulting confusion and excitement all proved very interesting.

Lo!!! February of 1919 really did bring the longed-for Travel-Orders and I spell it with capitals because of its great importance. Our Unit or Outfit, as we were referred to in the Army, which had hung together through all the trials, tribulations and sorrows which are sure to make themselves felt during the stress of war, was about to separate. Some we were leaving behind, sleeping with hundreds of others only to travel when the "Trumpet Sounds," never to see them here again. To our French friends we were saying many an "Au Revoir." The breaking up of our Base Hospital No. 36 was a wee bit hard, and not a few of us felt a slight pulling at the heart-strings, as most of us had grown very near and dear to each other, sharing as we did our joys and sorrows, all of which was uniting us unconsciously in a true bond of friendship which naught but death can sever. As the years roll by, I believe this feeling of true fellowship is felt more and more.

Our outfit was sent to the coast in two detachments. The writer, being a part of the second detachment, will confine herself to the journey of that particular group.

Monday morning early was the time set for our departure. We were served supper the night before by Miss Marion Porter, Y. W. C. A. worker, who had charge of a Red Cross Hut in our village and who had won her way into the hearts of each of us by her thoughtfulness and consideration and pleasant manner. After breakfast, which was served us by Base Hospital No. 23, a Buffalo Unit which had occupied the same village during our sojourn in France, we boarded one of the slow-moving French trains (famous for one thing, never arriving anywhere on time). We rather scented we were headed for Paris (and might mention here that in the army we scented everything, being told but little, for reasons best known to Army Officials). After what would have proved a long, weary trip but for the thought of the Statue of Liberty which was before us constantly, evening found us in Paris. It was eight o'clock and the problem which confronted our Acting Commanding Officer was to procure quarters for this large group of nurses. It was a problem not at all new to many of us, who had tried in vain to find quarters there on previous occasions. After a few futile efforts on the part of our officers we were told to find quarters where we could and to meet at a designated time and place next morning.

Forthwith our detachment separated into groups of twos, threes and fours, and soon we found ourselves searching hither and yon for a bed. The writer was one of a group of four. Finally inspired (because nothing short of inspiration could have led us to such luxury), one of our party decided that if we could find a certain hotel in which she had stayed once, several months previous, she felt sure that the proprietor would make a special effort to accommodate us. After we had retraced our footsteps at least a thousand times, we stopped in despair and found ourselves outside of the hotel we were seeking, much to our astonishment. It proved to be the Continental, and I think as I write that the mention of the name may bring a recollection to not a few, as it was quite a place for Americans. The spokesman was of Irish nationality and attached to her unmastered French a beautiful Irish brogue. The proprietor of the hotel, however, had been previously attacked, evidently, by this language and understood it. I dare mention this now, without fear of reprimand, because the nurse to whom I refer is and has been for some time past doing an admirable work as missionary in the far away Belgian Congo. After a very satisfactory meal, we were conducted to our room by the hotel-keeper who showed his delight at seeing once more this fair Mademoiselle Americaine by smiles, bows, gesture and genuflections as only a real Frenchman can execute. He being of the short, fat, thick-necked type, the



*Anna Kaiser, Kitty Kiloran, Cassie Gelineau Arriving Home
in Detroit.*



At Home, Michigan Central.

effort on his part was indeed great. Our room proved to be the most spacious and the best equipped we had seen, including even a bath-tub. We each enjoyed the soothing, comforting feeling of a plunge and soon Morpheus had claimed us for the night.

Next morning all met in the appointed place and at the appointed hour, and once again we were journeying across France by train, this time in the direction of the Coast. After a day's trip we reached La Boule, a small town in Brittany, about 5:30 in the evening. Here we were quartered in a large hotel with 600 other nurses, hailing from all parts of the States and representing various Military outfits all waiting for steamer bookings.

LaBoule was a very interesting place and all the good people there seemed to possess a certain air of contentment in spite of the fact that they had so little. Most of us found considerable pleasure in our walks. We would start out by the first path that offered itself and walk straight on as chance would lead. Provided we had noticed a few prominent landmarks we were sure to find our way back. In this way we enjoyed the unexpected and explored the country. To know where you are going and by what way is surely very boring, especially to women who had been used to traveling in the army, never really knowing where they were going or whether the trip was to be made by train or horseback and then, too, the imagination flowers the landscape in advance.

I suffered a most grievous disenchantment when I tried to see the sea. We asked in our particular French which we Americans all understood perfectly, of a Frenchman, who evidently didn't understand so well, "Where is the sea?" Not just accenting our words properly, the Frenchman misunderstood, and in his politest manner told us to follow him. After circling around the village we landed at an office door and the Frenchman said "Voila," meaning there it is. We discovered we were standing outside the office of the Mayor of the village. Three days elapsed before we felt that we really cared to look for the sea. Our time here was spent exploring surrounding territory and visiting St. Nazaire, a large seaport a few miles away. Of course, we assumed we would sail from this port, but much amazed, one day we received travel orders to proceed to Brest, a large seaport many miles away. This place was one which we dreaded going to because of many unfavorable reports, but it proved to be a place which had given a vast amount of consideration and thought to the comfort of those who might sojourn with them. We were met by ambulances and conveyed to the camp from the train. We were registered and re-registered and registered again and again, but when we reached our final barracks we found hot chocolate and doughnuts awaiting us and lovely comfortable beds with new blankets and even new pajamas on the beds. In other words, the nearer we arrived to home the better we were treated. After five days at this port we were finally put aboard a steamer called "Agamemnon" and were on the home stretch.

The Agamemnon had been built in peace time for the Kaiser and it was especially narrow and made it more than possible for us to feel the slightest roll of the boat. This boat had been remodeled into a troop boat, which meant few accommodations. It mattered not, however. After 19 months' sojourn in France during wartime anything which would bring us once again to home and all whom we held nearest and dearest was acceptable. The idea of journeying homeward with a definite end, without the recent strain and cares and all the disagreeable thoughts blotted out filled us with an air of comfort and a great desire to live and to do good. After the voyage was ended, our time having been spent in exchanging ideas on how New York would affect us and what we would do when we landed, especially along the eating line, we set foot on the shores of old New York, March 12th, 1919, and I mean it when I say "That day the sun shone."

During a period of convalescence which the writer experienced in France, I was gripped with almost an insane desire for soft boiled eggs. Now soft boiled eggs, or any other kind of eggs, were not at all easy to procure during those days, and as I convalesced with nothing to do but think, I decided that when I reached New York I'd satisfy my hunger for eggs. On the boat across we talked of foods we'd buy, but somehow few of us purchased that which we thought we were most hungry for. My egg taste changed to grape-fruit and bananas.

Our arrival in New York was quite uneventful. Somehow we did not seem as popular as when we left there, no parades, no fine music, but really we didn't need it to arouse enthusiasm. The sight of the Statue of Liberty and the shores of old New York gripped us with feeling of enthusiasm which parades and music could never have instilled and which could only be given vent to by a few silent tears which could easily be seen rolling down the cheeks of most of us.

We were transported from the dock to the Polyclinic Hospital, where we were registered and "deloused," much to the disgust of not a few. Then when the government decided we were sufficiently clean we were quartered in hotels. Here we did enjoy our short stay, spent in window-shopping and looking at the pretty spring displays, always comparing everything with France, the country which is and was always noted for style, but quite satisfied with our own country. After five days of this we found that our own town, Detroit, was really anxious to have us home, so much so that Mayor Couzens, who is at present a Senator, chartered a special train and sent a representative to meet us in New York. We landed in Detroit, M. C. R. R., March 17th, 1919, at 2:00 P. M., were served a chicken dinner at the depot of the M. C. R. R. The dinner was indeed luscious, but the moment was so exciting that I am afraid it was not relished by many.

Many at this moment were much happier than others. Those who had honest-to-goodness homes with immediate families were exaltingly and supremely happy. For myself, I have to thank one or two friends for my pleasant homecoming and to the friends who did so much for me and made me so happy I am eternally grateful.

M. G. MURPHY, A. N. C.

Our French Friends

To put all things in their proper places, with nicety and with tact—this is to be truly French. Then, surely, it is most fitting that this little chronicle of our French friends should begin with mention of Monsieur Gerard, Mayor of Vittel. Was there any member of "36" who never had occasion to confer with M. le Maire? Just beyond the public square stood his pale pink house with a side door leading to the offices. One waited in an outer room where the antedeluvian clerk was writing longhand in huge tomes; in the inner office sat the mayor, enthroned behind a mountain of papers. He was the clever political boss of the neighborhood and a diplomatic friend of the Americans. Our relations with him were of the pleasantest.

But Vittel is really two places in one; the old, old village, where Joan of Arc's aunt once lived, and the fine modern watering place. Just as the mayor is head of the village so the family of Bouloumié directs the Société des Eaux de Vittel. It was real loss to us that M. Jean Bouloumié's military duties kept him away from home so such for so we missed a closer acquaintance with a very fine type of French gentleman. But the presence of Madame Bouloumié, as "Lady of the Manor," in their beautiful home across from the Ceres, added greatly to the atmosphere of the "season." M. Moitessier, an official of the Société, was a grave and courteous man with whom we had to deal. It is generally conceded that he would make a fine poker player. He wore a blond beard and his office in a fine building was surrounded by miles of slippery waxed floors. Mlle. Pauline was the delightful keeper of the keys of the Grand Hotel. From her magic store of furniture we bore off many an article, to fit up an office, to turn the Palace dining room into a chapel or to make the Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross huts look more homelike. Mlle. Pauline is a splendid example of French business woman, competent, yet feminine.

A very keen business man was M. Parot, as the officers found when they rented the parlor of the Central from him for a library.

When the hospitals were running capacity we had sixty-two French women employed in our own unit. Chief of these was kindly, gray-haired Mme. Harmand, who was a familiar figure as she made her daily rounds from building to building in the mud. Perhaps the most generally popular among our French girls was "Toto" (Ernestine Poirson). Toto was about sixteen and worked at the Central. She learned English so fast that other interpreters could soon have been given their walking papers. She is now in America with the Haugheys and soon to be married and I have no doubt that she already talks and dresses as though she had never lived away from Battle Creek. It is too bad there is not space in which to remember many others; honest old Madame Goujot at Headquarters, with her rough hands and gentle heart; fat Katinka or lively Felicie at the Ceres; Mme. Perrin or red-cheeked, energetic Paule at the Sports and a host of others. We remember most of them with real affection.

Besides these paid workers there were a number of ladies and young girls of Vittel who did faithful and fine work by making up dressings for the hospital. We are grateful to them all and particularly to Mlle. Denise Lecomte who came so regularly to prepare supplies for the operating room at the Ceres.

If we are talking of the French people who had official connection with the Unit there are two more who must not be forgotten—the nurses' landladies! Mme. Laprevôte ruled the Hotel des Tilleuls from her fascinating kitchen in the cellar. I can see her now, with her solid dark pompadour and portly form, bending over the big stove in the corner while she cooked the inevitable "pommes frites" or prepared delicious hot chocolate for breakfast. Many a case of homesickness, bred from eating by the hundred, was cured by a breakfast at the oil-cloth covered table in the center of the smoky kitchen, while the pet pigeon strolled among the dishes. She was a shrewd business woman, from whom escaped not one little towel or pillow-case. And Madame Blanchon!! Only a Balzac could do justice to her eccentricities. Fond of money she was—and yet that was not her only aim, for she gathered objects with passionate eagerness. When burlap came, wrapped around some of our goods, she hemmed it for floor rags and furiously berated the maids as it wore out. She was reputed wealthy, we know the Blanchons owned much property, yet she dressed in calico and collected tomatoes thrown out by the hospitals to put them up in jars! But speaking of her cooking, ah! at that she was nothing short of a genius. She could be kindly and generous too, although when in a temper her angry screams were heard for blocks around. Mme. Blanchon's great concern was tender solicitude for her delicate old husband and the quiet pathos in her face, when he was ill with pneumonia, endeared her to us in spite of her idiosyncracies.



OUR FRENCH FRIENDS

First Column:—Old French woman with donkey cart; A familiar figure in Park; Captain Norman; Madame Blanchon.

Second Column:—The Misses Makvoisin; Ernestine Poirson "To To."

Third Column:—The lace maker; Madame Paris and Madame Oudot; Dr. and Madame Fay; Madame Laprevote and her daughter.

A protégée of the Blanchon's was Mme. Jeanne, the Merry Widow and "belle chocolatière" of Vittel. She loudly bemoaned the loss of her husband in the war (his picture hung above her bed) but found some consolation in the brass buttons and Sam Brown belts which daily congregated at her chocolate shop under the Arcade. "Our French friends"—Madame Michalle, the concierge of the Nurses' Hut, will always be remembered for her kindly interest in us all.

There were other nice shops under the arcade in summer but in winter we fell back on the village stores. "Crowley-Milner," alias Humboldt-Noel, was the largest, and the family lived behind the shop in cosy proximity. The barber and his wife were greatly patronized and the barber's assistant was a Paris music-hall singer with a glorious voice whom the Army had dressed in horizon blue and stationed in Vittel. Perhaps the most popular shop, among the men, was "Vins Fins"! However, this may not have been as anti-Volstead as it sounds for the place was also famous for beefsteak and French fries. A villager once said: "All Americans are *enragés* for "bifstek et pommes frites."

Beyond the Mayor's house stands, and has stood for centuries, the village church. M. le Curé carried on bravely with the work of the parish, often in spite of weariness and pain, for war had taken many younger priests away. He was a fine old man with a sensitive and spiritual face, a true father and shepherd of his flock.

It would be impossible to mention all the friends of the Unit in Vittel for there was hardly an American who did not form some attachments in the village, but there are a few more who might be generally remembered: Mlle. Grunfelder and the teachers and pupils of the Normal Schools; Mlle. Fabienne of the hairdressing shop; Mme. Paris who made the study of French a pleasure for quite a number; the Malvoisin family with two charming and well chaperoned daughters; and Dr. Finck and his family whose presence at Church on Sunday morning (the little girls in crisp dresses and flowered hats) gave a feeling of home to our protestant services.

Father Louis must also be remembered for his untiring devotion to our French patients wherever they were located. Dr. and Madame Fay's hospitable villa was always open to the nurses and the produce of their garden was given to them most generously.

And now last, because perhaps most important of all, I come to Father Bonnet, the interpreter allotted to us by the French government. Small, but full of energy and good humour, he was essentially that most delightful thing to be—a good mixer. He was popular with every one but was also a reverent priest, a good musician and a warm French patriot. Who will forget Father Bonnet's joy as day by day he pinned up the glorious communiqués of October and November, 1918? And it was he who inspired the ringing of the Chapel bell as news of more and more victories came in. When at last victory had brought peace, and peace had started happy



Confirmation Class at Fair Grounds, Detroit.

Americans toward home, Father Bonnet was still there, joyfully gathering up a carload of warm things we had left behind us to send them to the devastated regions.

That he was not the only friend we left in Vittel was proved by the rush of citizens (or was it mostly citizenesses?) that flooded the station on the drizzly February evening when the men of Base Hospital 36 entrained for Bordeaux. Yes, we left many friends behind us;—left behind, too, are the thoughts of hard or unhappy days we may have spent there, and now the little town in its setting of green hills is warm in our memories, and will be, I think, for many years to come.

Elizabeth Hammond Shepard.

Chaplain's Department

With the mobilization of B. H. 36 August 23, 1917, the Chaplain's department was inaugurated to have oversight of the religious and welfare work. The work, begun in camp at the Fair Grounds, was continued overseas until the Unit left Vittel. Originally and for several months the Base Hospital Chaplain was authorized and provided for by the Red



REV. W. D. MAXON, D.D.
Chaplain of Base Hospital No. 36, A. E. F.

Cross. Later in October, 1918, all Base Hospital Chaplains became directly subject to the Military as Commissioned Army Chaplains. From August, 1917, until January, 1918, the religious and welfare work was wholly carried on by Chaplain Maxon, assisted by Sergeant C. F. Brown, and privates Adrian Jones and G. W. Hyde. Besides the Sunday religious services, the department had charge of the mail, the canteen and entertainments. With the arrival of Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. representatives early in 1918, much of the welfare work, including entertainments, was discharged by such representatives.



REV. E. J. HOUGHTON
Y. M. C. A.



REV. ARTHUR L. WASHBURN
Chaplain B. H. 36.



REV. HARLEY SMITH,
Chaplain B. H. 36.

In June, 1918, by arrangement between the heads of the Red Cross and the Y. W. C. A., the welfare work was committed to the Red Cross. Miss Porter of the Y. W. C. A., however, continued her excellent work in behalf of the Nurses.

On our arrival at Vittel an attractive little Chapel was put at the disposal of the Chaplain for services which were regularly maintained every Sunday morning for officers, enlisted men, nurses and convalescent patients.

The first recreation room was opened in Hospital D, where for a time informal religious and recreational meetings were held in the evening. Later under Mr. Norton Ives, a Y. M. C. A. worker, a recreation room was opened in the Galleries. Subsequently by the kindness of Major F. B. Walker the Dining Room of Hospital B was placed at our disposal

for lectures, conferences and music. Still later, through Mr. G. Hunter Brown, the Red Cross representative, a room in the Casino with the theatre became the center of diversified entertainment. In September, 1918, under the activity of Mr. Brown, an attractive Red Cross Hut was opened.

Chaplain Maxon continued with the Unit until August 13, 1918, assisted in religious work by Rev. John Carlisle and Rev. E. J. Houghton, of the Y. M. C. A., privates Adrian Jones and G. W. Hyde, Miss Hammond and Miss Cooper. Censoring the mail, conducting the post office, visiting the patients, distributing magazines and comfort bags and burying the dead, were among the varied privileges and duties of the Chaplain. The letter censorship after three months, by order of the Commanding Officer, was placed in the hands of several officers. The Chaplain also served as Assistant Superintendent of Graves in co-operation with the Graves Registration department. For several months in the well cared for village cemetery the dead were buried, their graves being marked with a wooden cross. Later a section of ground adjoining the Village Cemetery became the American Cemetery where in the Autumn, owing largely to the virulence of influenza, the graves were multiplied. For several months until the arrival of Father Feeney, Red Cross Chaplain of B. H. 23, the Chaplain of 36 conducted all burials—except in a few instances where a French priest duly administered the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. With the arrival of Father Feeney, the dead soldiers of both units who were Roman Catholics were buried by him; while Protestants and all non-Catholics of Bases 36 and 23 were buried by the Chaplain of 36.

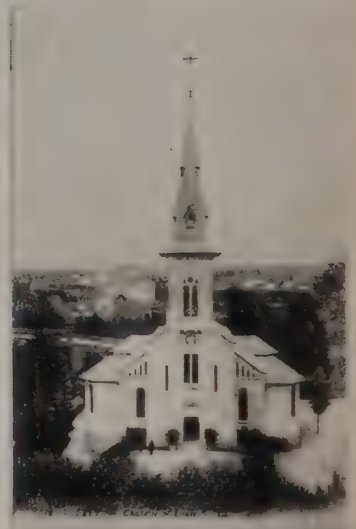
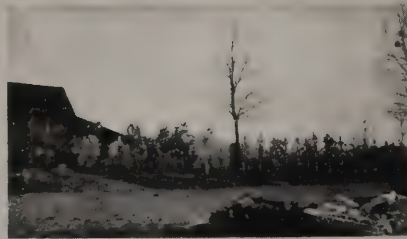
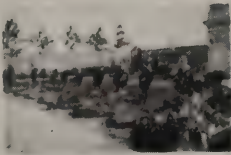
August 29, 1918, the Rev. Arthur L. Washburn became chaplain, continuing until Oct. 29, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Harley W. Smith, an Army Chaplain, who served until the Unit was ordered home.

The various chaplains of B. H. 36 wish to record their appreciation of the willing co-operation of the officers, nurses and enlisted men and to express their sense of the privilege afforded them of serving, as need required, the American Soldier during the never to be forgotten experience in Vittel.

Chaplain Washburn writes:

"I arrived at Base Hospital 36, Vittel, the evening of the 29th of August and received a most cordial welcome from the Commanding Officer and the Unit. I was given very comfortable quarters in the Headquarters Building consisting of a large sitting-room with a fireplace and an adjoining bedroom. This was especially well located, across the hall from the Head Nurse's Office, as it permitted me to be informed at night, very promptly, of any patients who were dying or in great danger. At the time of my arrival, I remarked upon the few patients and the tremendous accommodations, the number of empty beds. It was not many weeks before every bed was filled and all of our space taxed to the uttermost. As the Chaplain of Base Hospital 23 was a Roman Catholic, I always endeavored to secure his services for our Roman Catholic patients, while I in my rounds tried to care for all the Protestants, Jews and others. On account of the number, it was impossible to do all that I wished for our boys.

"The co-operation of the members of the Unit was most helpful, and our fellowship and service mean much to me in the finest experiences of my life. During my chaplaincy, I officiated at 182 burials. Of these burials twelve were officers whose graves of higher number were in a part of the cemetery by themselves. The little English Chapel was very convenient for our services. Sunday evenings many of the unit gathered for singing and a talk in the beautiful Red Cross Hut. On October 29th I left Base Hospital 36 for Paris, where I was appointed War Commission Assistant of the Church of the Holy Trinity. It was with regret that I left my friends in Vittel for whom I always hold the warmest interest and regard."



First Row:—Cemetery, July 14th, 1918.
 Second Row:—Cemetery, American Graves; Dr. Maxon saying, "Good Bye."
 Third Row:—English Church, Vittel; July 14th, Vittel Cemetery; French Catholic Church, Vittel.
 Fourth Row:—American Section As it is Today, Vittel Cemetery; July 14th, Vittel Cemetery.

Chaplain Smith writes :

"I was ordered to service with No. 36 from the British area on Oct. 12, 1918, and remained with the unit until Jan. 30th, 1919, when I was ordered to the 357th Inf. Reg. Army of Occupation, Berncastle, Germany. My whole term of service overseas was about 15 months, and I can truthfully say that the most pleasant was with Base Hospital No. 36. The officers supported my service in the chapel splendidly and the men made the Sunday night services in the Red Cross Hut a joy. Corp. Jones was of great assistance along with Miss Hammond. When I went into Germany with the infantry my baggage was lost, so the records of services and burials cannot be given. There were many 'incidents' in my stay at Vittel which were interesting to me, but I am afraid they would not be well in the book you are compiling."

Rev. E. J. Houghton, Y. M. C. A., writes :

"Our work at Vittel was fairly well organized and the men who were in attendance upon the hospital either as patients or attendants were well served by the Y. M. C. A. Our Headquarters were first situated in the Pavilion, afterwards in the beautiful Casino. Religious services were held every Sunday and one night in the week. We finally succeeded in arranging our schedule so that we had the Cinema two or three evenings, one night for a lecture or entertainment provided by Paris Headquarters. One evening we called 'Stunt Night'; the local troops providing the program. The Canteen was well supplied with provisions and comforts and was well patronized by the men. Athletic equipment was furnished. Reading and writing rooms were opened in the Casino, while in the Pavilion for a while we had the use of a billiard table. I have no record of the names of our associates in this work. There was a Mrs. William Andrews and a friend of hers, Miss Colcut, who rendered very excellent service. For a little while there was also a Miss Helen Sweet. These good women served in the canteen and visited the hospital under the direction of the Red Cross Chaplain.

William D. Maxon.



Rev. Maxon at Church Door.



Church 800 Years Old, Vittel

Chaplain's Notification

The following is given as a specimen letter written by the Chaplain notifying relatives of the death and burial of a soldier:

Mrs. P. Maley, 526 East Twelfth Street, Cincinnati, O.

Base Hospital No. 36, A. E. F., France, January 4, 1918.

My Dear Madam—I deeply regret to inform you that early in the morning of December 31, Edward J. Maley, private, Company I, 166th Infantry, 42nd Division, died after an illness of several days in our base hospital. He was sent here with some affection of the lungs, coughing almost incessantly. He was given immediate care and constant attention by our doctors and nurses. I visited him at his bedside and learned from him that he was of the Roman Catholic Church and that his mother lived in Cincinnati. I am therefore writing to you to express my deep sympathy and to inform you of some details which you might not otherwise receive. Before your son's death the French priest of this place visited him, heard his confession and administered the rite of Extreme Unction. On the day of burial, Wednesday, January 2, at 2 p. m., the body, placed in a casket draped with the American flag, was brought to the parish church of this place, escorted by six American soldiers, acting as pall-bearers. The requiem was sung by the French priest and later the procession proceeded to the local cemetery, where the French priest said the office of burial. At the conclusion of the service the chaplain of the hospital offered a prayer and gave orders for the removal of the flags and also for the bugler to sound "taps," while all stood at attention.

A wooden cross bearing the name, age, date of death and the branch of service was set at the head of the grave. The body had been clothed with a soldier's uniform and the identification tag, together with a bottle containing a paper inscribed with name, age, etc., prescribed by army regulations was placed in the casket. The grave is in a plot of ground in the local cemetery, which our government has secured for the burial of those who die in our hospital. Here the body of your son rests while we believe his soul is securely kept in the arms of Almighty God. He died in the service of his country, ready to do his part to aid the country's cause. He died of sickness before he could do all that he set out to do. But bravely he did all he could and his country is grateful for his service. Assuring you again of my deepest sympathy, I am,

Yours most sincerely,

W. D. MAXON,
Chaplain Base Hospital, No. 36, A. E. F.



CONVOY TRAIN

In Memoriam



Jack Yuill's Grave, Vittel.

JACK YUILL	DIED JANUARY 18, 1918
GEORGE WILSON	DIED OCTOBER 16, 1918
CHARLES S. BOHN	DIED OCTOBER 18, 1918
JOSEPH DERZAI	DIED OCTOBER 27, 1918
MAUDE McGLYNN	DIED MAY 1919



ABBE PAUL BONNET

Soldiers, Gentlemen and Friends:

On asking me to contribute a short chapter to the book you so advisably undertook to publish on the History of Base Hospital 36, Miss Cooper kindly wrote that no history of the unit would be complete without a photograph and a few lines from me. However flattering such a statement appeared to my ears, I do think no history of Base Hospital 36 would be complete if there was no tribute paid to the wonderfully active work of the unit by any French pen. So I hasten to comply with your request.

I arrived at Vittel in February, 1918, at the time when the French and American authorities had decided to establish a "Bureau de Liaison" to assist you in your work, while most of the hospitals of the unit were filled with French patients and had as yet received but a very few American patients. For twelve months I have lived with Base Hospital 36, and I knew most of the officers, nurses and men of the unit. I saw you off on the sad, gloomy day when you said farewell to Vittel, and I continued my services to the American army as long as they were requested, until most of the buildings occupied by the unit during the war were handed over to their proprietors. Therefore I think I am really entitled to consider myself as the Frenchman who knew you best and who probably knows best what the local population thought of you.

I have come to know you in the twofold character of interpreter and of priest. My object all through my stay among you was to assist in helping the people around me to understand you, not only in your speech, but in your ways, in doing away with prejudices or misunderstandings. It takes some little time for a foreigner to get into new ways, to feel at home among people brought up differently and according to dissimilar methods.

Thanks to the broadmindedness and unfailing charitable kindness of both officers and men of the unit, however, the population of Vittel soon came to realize that their guests wholly deserved their esteem and trust, and I write this that you should be proud to think that you have done as much and probably more than any other American unit to tighten the bonds of friendship between your noble nation and mine. The War Office in Paris would have honored itself by showing its gratitude in a more liberal manner to men and officers who always were, in heart and life, real soldiers, true gentlemen and devoted friends!



*Statue of Joan D'Arc Above Altar
Presented to Church by
Base Hospital No. 36.*



INTERIOR OF CATHOLIC
CHURCH, VITTEL

For over a year, every occasion that was offered you to help any French soldier or civilian, sick, wounded or in distress, was seized with such prompt solicitude as to create a feeling of admiration among those who witnessed your enterprising charitable spirit.

Soldiers, indeed, you were. Knowing how much he could rely on the courage and valor of the Americans, General de Castelnau did not hesitate to declare, as early as August, 1918, that victory was bound to be ours.

Gentlemen, you always were men of your word, ready to take the responsibility of whatever step you took.

Your sense of friendship affirmed itself in such a striking manner as to make American become synonymous of goodhearted all through the Vittel district.

I take it as a privilege to have been called to live among you, to take share in your daily labors, in your celebrations, in your days of mourning.

I like to recall the many pleasant memories attached to my stay at Vittel and I am glad to state that the foremost wish I used to express when thinking of the post-war days, has been entirely fulfilled. The population of Vittel think of you exactly as I did: you stand to their eyes as real types of fine soldiers, gentlemen and friends.

On Decoration Day, last year, an impressive ceremony took place at the cemetery, and the little boys and girls of France brought their floral tributes and prayers to the graves of all those of the American Army who still lay on the French soil. I have not, unfortunately, the text of the Mayor's speech on that occasion, but I feel sure his address was not very different from that which I gave myself on Nov. 1st, 1918, when asked by Colonel Shurly to conduct the funeral of Private Joseph Derzai: "No doubt it is a heartrending grief for a soldier to die in a foreign land, so far away from home. But France will no more be a foreign land to the Americans after the war. So much of pure American blood has been shed in this country that has mingled with the noblest French blood, and there are so many dear sons of the United States lying in the French cemeteries, that we feel more and more as the children of a same mother, united in the same loving brotherhood.

This cemetery is, so to say, part of the sacred territory that was defended from the ambition of the enemy, that heroes coming from the different parts of the world should be laid down to rest there, to teach the generations to come the great lesson of charity which they themselves practiced. French men and women will make it their duty to come here and take care of these American graves, when you have gone back to your native land, remembering that, whatever honor they pay to the sons of America, they pay it to the defenders of the French territory and to the supporters of the same noble cause for which their own sons, or brothers, or fathers died, the cause of honor and justice, therefore the cause of God Himself!"

PAUL BONNET,

11 Rue des Macchabees, Lyons.

MONSIEUR JEAN BOULOUMIE

Mayor of the City of Vittel; President of the Society of Waters; Major in the Medical Corps of the French Army; was a great friend of the Americans. He learned our language, spoke it fluently, and studied our history and our institutions. He was very much interested in America. The great number of his kindly offices and timely interventions in trouble can only be understood by the administration. He was the Supreme Judge in a dispute and settled our difficulties amicably and with justice. Our command, the sick and wounded will never fully know his many kindly acts. He is esteemed by the people who know him and fully appreciated by them.

B. R. SHURLY.



Monsieur Bouloumié, Mayor of Vittel, Giving an Address Memorial Day, 1921, American Cemetery, Vittel, France



MAJOR G. HUNTER BROWN

Report of Red Cross Activities

Base Hospital No. 36, A. E. F.

After the arrival of the Representative in January, 1918, a week was taken to study the layout of these Bases, to become acquainted with the officers, and look over the situation generally at Vittel with a view of determining the type of American Red Cross activities that should be instituted.

Vittel is a summer watering place, consisting largely of 14 great stone hotels, which had been converted into hospitals by Bases 23 and 36, and about equally divided among them. These hotels were largely owned and controlled by the Societé des Eaux de Minerale de Vittel, and in addition thereto the Societe owned and controlled a very beautiful Park in which were situated 6 fine tennis courts, a horse-show ground, a fine opera house, the usual type of French Galleries fronting upon the two large springs of Vittel water, and two bathing establishments of the first and second class. They also owned and controlled a farm of 110 acres lying contiguous to the Steeple Chase course, about one-half mile from the Park. The Representative found temporarily installed in the Gallerie Morasque, looking on the Galleries above mentioned, a Y. M. C. A. canteen which was being operated on a small scale by a Y. M. C. A. Secretary.

The first activity that was undertaken by the Representative was the inauguration in this Gallerie of Cinema performances. A Cinema machine was requisitioned from Paris headquarters, together with an operator and a courier service between Vittel and the Bureau of Projection in Paris for the purpose of providing this Post and the contiguous Post at Contrexeville with films. Stoves were installed in this stone Gallerie with a view to making it habitable in winter, and the performances were immediately inaugurated and were tremendously patronized by the Staff, personnel and patients, who commenced to arrive at these Bases in December, 1917.

The capacity of this Gallerie was about 400 seated, but hardly a performance was given that it did not contain more than 500. The lease of the Gallerie was taken over by the American Red Cross and the operating expenses thereof were borne by the American Red Cross. This was done largely with the view of more or less controlling through the Y. M. C. A. Secretary by inference and suggestion the type of performances, that were to be given in this Gallerie.

The Representative desires to place himself on record that the arrangement worked most satisfactorily, and it was at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. that weekly meetings were held in the office of the Representative at ten o'clock on Monday mornings, at which time the Staffs of the Y. M. C. A. and of the American Red Cross were present, suggestions were listened to and a plan of entertainment in addition to the Cinema was laid out for the week.

This arrangement continued in the Gallerie Morasque until the end of the lease on May 1, 1918, when we were obliged to evacuate the premises in order that the Societe might take them over in preparation for their usual watering season, opening May 25th.

On this date a mutual arrangement was made with the Societe to remove our Cinema machine and entertainments to the Casino Theatre, owned and controlled by it, and commencing with that date the American Red Cross operated and controlled the Casino Theatre on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, afternoons and evenings, during the balance of the summer season, and in fact as late as January 17th, 1919, at which time they were driven out by the cold.

The Theatre proved a great additional attraction and was packed at every performance. The seating capacity was 640. The American Red Cross divided the expenses of operation of the Theatre with the Societe on the basis of three days for account of the American Red Cross and four days for account of the Societe; this expense amounting to only the cost of cleaning and electric light and power. No lease whatsoever was entered into with the Societe for the use of this beautiful house. The only final expense was the restoration of same after the cessation of occupancy by the American Red Cross in the way of repairs to seats, leather coverings, etc., and the cost of these repairs is in process of settlement at the date of this report and will amount to a comparatively small sum.

Baths

Returning to the month of March, 1918: the next activity which seemed to the Representative as absolutely essential for the upkeep of the morale of not only the Staff and personnel of the Bases but more particularly of the patients in the hospitals, was the providing of bathing facilities.

The great hospitals composing these Bases contained an unusual scarcity of bathrooms, the reason being that the Societe, having two fine bathing establishments under the Galleries, preferred to concentrate their operating expenses on these bathing establishments, and thus more or less force their clientele to patronize them rather than use the baths in the hotel proper.

This was all very well for a summer clientele, but was impracticable for great hospitals. The Representative decided to recommend to Paris Headquarters the leasing of the baths of the second class of the bathing establishments owned and operated by the Societe, for the purpose of providing the hospitals with these very necessary facilities.

This establishment consisted of a semi-circle, two stories in height, and was particularly well adapted for the purposes for which we intended using it. The building was divided into two portions by a central hall. On the lower floor on each side of the central hall were located large shower bathrooms and four bathrooms on each side. On the upper floor, similarly divided, were thirteen very attractive, complete bathrooms on each side of the central hall. The lower floor was therefore assigned to convalescents and the enlisted personnel of the Bases. The right hand half

of the upper floor, which was divided by the central hall, was devoted to officers, and the left hand half to the Nurses only.

A lease was entered into between the Societe and the American Red Cross whereby, upon the payment of a very moderate rental for the establishment and the supplying by the American Red Cross of 1000 kilos of coal per day, the Societe was to furnish and deliver to the interior of the building the necessary supply of hot and cold water required.

The question of interior operation of the building perplexed the Representative for some time for the reason that he early realized the inability of maintaining the necessary discipline of officers and employees by the American Red Cross on the floors of this establishment. The Representative then conceived the idea, after securing the necessary leases from the Societe, of turning the actual operation of the plant over to the Army authorities at these Bases and requesting them to furnish the Army personnel to operate the interior of the building and maintain its cleanliness; the main object being to place the attendant in charge in a position of authority in order that he could control the conduct of the convalescents and the enlisted men while in the baths.

This arrangement was accepted by Col. Rukke, Commander of the Post, was put into effect at the opening of the baths on the 18th of April, 1918, and continued in effect to the time of closing the same on February 28, 1919. The results were more than satisfactory. The Societe claimed that we would never be able to pass more than 225 men through these baths on any day. Statistical records, carefully maintained in the bathing establishment, showed that in July, 1918, we handled as many as 389 men in one day, but this was only made possible by the very necessary disciplinary action on the part of the attendant in charge in keeping the men moving through the shower rooms.

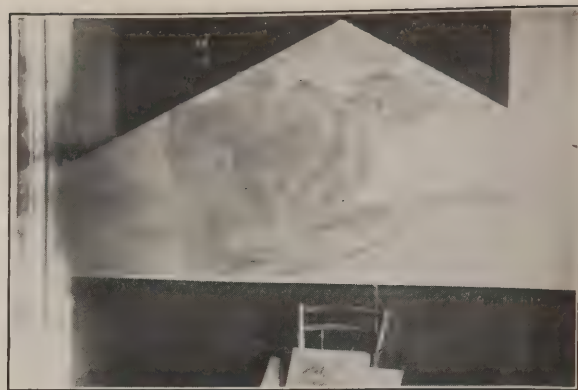
The records show that a total of 50,818 baths were enjoyed during the period above mentioned; and this could never have been accomplished unless some such arrangement had been put into effect.

In October, while the establishment was running at its full capacity owing to the drives during that month, the question of the operation of the baths during the winter months presented itself very forcibly to the mind of the Representative, and he, together with the engineer of the Societe, immediately commenced a study of the establishment with a view to ascertaining whether it were not possible to operate through the winter this establishment which was built for summer use only. A method of protecting the outside piping was evolved and the plan was submitted to and received the approval of the Paris Headquarters. Construction was started immediately; the piping was all enclosed; stoves were installed on the different floors of the interior, with the result that the establishment ran through the winter months without the loss of a day and without fracture of the pipes until the night of February 14, 1919, when a particularly sharp snap caused a rupture of the two pipes on the exterior of the building. With this exception the baths were perfectly comfortable during the winter season and were very much enjoyed by all.

The Representative considers that even at the expense of operation of the establishment and the expense of restoration, it has been one of the greatest activities the American Red Cross could have undertaken for the benefit of those not only stationed at this Post but of those ordered here as patients by the military authorities. The medical staffs of both Bases frequently expressed their appreciation of the ability of the convalescents to avail themselves of these baths, and the effect they have had on the general health of the patients and of the community.



Interior of Soldiers' Red Cross Hut.



Mural Painting by Roy Gamble on Wall of Hut.

Recreation Hut

The next activity that seemed essential in preparation for the time when it would be impossible to further operate the Casino Theatre on account of cold weather, was the planning and erection of a Recreation Hut for the use of enlisted men and convalescents. This building was planned by the Representative particularly for the use of these large Bases. It was built of hollow tile on concrete foundations, plaster inside, with a high-trussed wooden roof, 175 feet in length and 27 feet in width; it was decorated in attractive colors. There was a handsome painting in oil over the proscenium arch of the stage. Paintings in oils from life representing the charge of two United States soldiers at early dawn were very successfully produced by Private Gamble of Base Hospital 36, who also painted circular portraits of President Wilson and General Pershing which were placed on either side of the proscenium arch.

The Hut consisted of a very large correspondence room with a properly installed stage at one end and at the other end a canteen counter. A billiard room and a green room were planned behind the stage, and behind the counter were a kitchen, the office of the Directrice and a large store room. The Hut was lighted by electricity, with all the necessary stage foot lights and overhead lights, and over the twelve correspondence tables on the floor were hung low reading lights.

It is not possible for the Representative to give the figures of the attendance at this Hut, which was opened on September 2nd, 1918, as it would have taken the entire time of one of his personnel to take care of the statistics. But suffice it to say that tens of thousands must have used it.

The Hut was operated by the young ladies of the Recreation Hut Service, of which there were five but of which there should have been not less than eight, under the supervision of a Directrice—Miss Edwine Michael, who served from September 2nd until December 1st, and was succeeded by Miss Jean A. Reid, who served from that date until February 17th.

In this Hut, under the energetic administration of Lieutenant E. L. Belding, of Boston, who relieved the Representative who was on furlough in New York, there were given entertainments of all sorts, boxing and wrestling matches, a very active canteen was operated, and a particularly fine Christmas party organized, with a big tree on the stage, at which time there were donated by the American Red Cross Christmas stockings to the personnel and convalescents.

This Hut was of the very best type of construction that could be obtained for this service, and was greatly appreciated and cared for by the men who used it. After the American Red Cross was driven out of the Theatre by reason of the cold, the Cinema apparatus was demounted and set up in the Hut in the cabin prepared for its reception, and Cinema performances were conducted there from January 17th to February 17th.



Exterior of Soldiers' Hut.



Nurses' Red Cross Hut.

On Sunday evenings a short service was held in the Hut by the Chaplain.

The Representative desires to call attention to the very unusual results achieved by both Directrices of this Hut in the operation of their canteen service, and attached to this report will be found a report made to the Representative by the Directrice, Miss Reid, together with a letter of the Representative to the Chief of the Bureau of Hospital Representatives in Paris explaining the report, all of which is worthy of attention. All the details regarding this report are indicated in the letter of the Representative, and show distinctly that a canteen properly organized, systematized and operated by the methods employed at this Hut, need not show a loss. The principal requirement is care in the handling of stock, taking your inventory and watching your cash. These three combined have produced the results achieved in this canteen.

Nurses Club

While the Recreation Hut was in progress of construction, and after a careful study of the situation of the large band of nurses at these Bases, it became clear to the Representative that some meeting place for the nurses of Base Hospitals 23 and 36 should be provided by the American Red Cross. There existed a room which had been set aside in one of the small hotels occupied by the nurses of Base Hospital 36 and which had been taken over by Miss Marion Porter, of the Y. W. C. A. as a reading room. But this room, being located in the building occupied by nurses of Base 36, therefore failed in its entire purpose, the nurses of Base 23 always feeling some restraint about using the room.

The Representative thereupon planned to build a Nurses' Club for the exclusive use of the nurses of Base Hospitals 23 and 36, which would furnish them with a neutral meeting place under the banner of the American Red Cross, and the present American Red Cross Nurses' Club at these Bases was thereupon built.

Like the Recreation Hut, this building was built of hollow tile, on concrete foundations, plastered inside, and very nicely decorated in warm, homey colors. It was lighted throughout by electricity, and of course was supplied with running water. The building was 126 feet long and 27 feet wide inside, and consisted of a large living room 65 feet by 27 feet, which was furnished with comfortable wicker chairs, tables, the walls surrounded by low benches over which were hung at ten foot intervals reading lights. Surrounded by a fire bench was a very large open fireplace in which was maintained at all times a good fire, which added very greatly to the cheerfulness and hominess of this living room.

In the rear of the living room was placed the office of the Directrice, Miss Marion Porter, of the Y. W. C. A., loaned to the American Red Cross by the Y. W. C. A. In the rear of the liv-

ing room were also a kitchen, a bathroom, a rest room, a correspondence room in which were six individual desks, a workroom containing a large table with two electric irons for ironing, and two Singer machines. The whole building was attractively decorated and generally well furnished and as complete a small Club establishment as probably exists in France today for the purpose for which it was intended.

Like the Recreation Hut, this Club was placed overlooking the baseball field leased by the American Red Cross for the use of the Units. It has been the outstanding success of the American Red Cross activities from a pleasure standpoint at this Post. From a humanitarian standpoint the baths, of course, stand first.

Baseball Grounds

As above mentioned, there was leased by the American Red Cross the horse-show ground of the Societe which was devoted to baseball, basketball and football. The Representative obtained permission from the Societe to lay out a diamond and strip the same, and in addition thereto he constructed high back stops and foul line wires about the diamond. This baseball diamond was considered an A-1 diamond by all those who played on it, and furnished a tremendous amount of interest and excitement during the season.

Very excellent teams were organized and maintained by Base Hospitals 31 and 32 at Contrezeville, and by Base Hospitals 23 and 36 at Vittel, and inter-unit matches were played all through the season, resulting finally in a terrifically hard-fought match won by the Base Hospital 23 by the home run of the second baseman in the 10th inning. This sport furnished by the units was of the greatest benefit to the convalescents. The cost to the American Red Cross was insignificant.

Tennis Courts

The Societe owned six very fine dirt tennis courts located in the Park, and by arrangement with the Societe the Representative was enabled to have two of these courts set aside without charge for the benefit of the Staff and personnel and convalescents at this Post. In return therefor the American Red Cross was to aid in the putting into shape all six courts and for that were to have the privilege of using the same when not in service by the clientele of the Societe during the summer months. These courts were tremendously used by everyone at the Post, and were highly maintained and in excellent order.

Golf Course

The Societe also owned and controlled a 9 hole golf course right between the steeplechase course and the Farm leased by the American Red Cross. The privileges of this golf course were extended to the Post under an arrangement made by the Representative with the Societe on the same basis of charge as that charged French officers who preceded Base Hospitals 23 and 36 at this Post, i. e., one-fourth of the ordinary summer rate charged civilian clientele.

American Red Cross Farm

This farm of 110 acres located about one-half mile from the Park and owned by the Societe was leased to the American Red Cross to serve as a truck garden for the convalescents, the hope being that it would give them the opportunity of getting out on the land in the form of light duty at the farm.

About 8 acres of the low lands of this farm were plowed, harrowed and placed in potatoes, carrots, beets and other heavy vegetables, and about 2 acres in truck garden.

In addition to the above, the American Red Cross purchased a flock of 289 sheep belonging to the Societe, at a given price per kilo on the hoof taken in March, and the American Red Cross cared for these sheep, received all the increase and sold them in the fall to the local butcher and to the Mess Officers of the hospitals; the result of the deal showing a net profit of 31½% on the cost of the flock.

Insofar as the actual management and operation of this Farm, it was put in charge of Lieutenant E. L. Clarke in March, 1918, he being succeeded in August by Lieutenant H. O. Tanner, and Lieutenant Tanner being succeeded in September by Mrs. Ysobel Olivier, all of the Farm Service Bureau, Paris.

The Representative is clear in that it did not accomplish exactly what was expected of it to do largely for the reason that it proved impracticable to secure for the farm at the given moment needed the most, sufficient convalescent labor to carry on the work successfully on as large a scale as that laid out. For instance, at the time of planting in the spring, the number of convalescents marked "light duty" was so small that the work would not be done on time and results therefore were impeded by delay and the amount of vegetables produced was not sufficient. The Representative believes that the real truth in regard to the farm operation at these Bases is that the patients arriving here at Bases so near the front were not able, owing to their very severe injuries, to carry on work on a farm. He believes that at Bases further removed from the front, farm work of this nature could have been undertaken by patients who were re-evacuated to bases further from the front on account of their improved condition of health and strength. This is to me the only answer that I can evolve for the want of sufficient number of convalescents to produce the satisfactory results at this Farm.

Barbershop

The inability to meet the demand of patients for razors of all types and shaving soap produced a situation that forced upon the Representative the necessity of providing ways and means for caring for patients and enlisted men along these lines, and with that in view, a small building, particularly well adapted as to situation and construction, was loaned to the American Red Cross by the President of the Societe, and in this building was installed a complete barber shop; water was carried into the building, and it was fitted with electric fixtures.

The building consisted of one floor. On the left was a waiting room and on the right the barber shop proper, containing three chairs at which three barbers were at work during the day. This became a very popular institution. The barbers were recruited from the Bases or convalescents, the American Red Cross providing materials, towels, etc.

The barber shop was under the charge of the Representative's assistant, Lieutenant Belding, who placed the building in the care of a top sergeant and he was in control at all times. This institution took care of as many as 75 men a day and probably ran an average of 40.

Warehouse

In conjunction with the operation of these American Red Cross activities, mention must be made of the tremendous amount of work done by the Staff and by convalescents in a small warehouse operated by the Representative in the town of Vittel. In this warehouse, formerly a garage, was erected long shelving with bins and a big table on which were made up thousands of comfort bags for distribution among the patients in the hospitals. Supplies were drawn from Zone Headquarters, Warehouse 11, Neufchateau, largely with our own transportation. Cases were opened and comfort bags made up from the contents thereof and delivered to the Chief Nurses of each hospital at the Post. These comfort bags were then distributed to each patient as he was admitted to the hospital. The bags contained the usual assortment of articles which had been adopted by the American Red Cross as standard when they were obtainable.

There probably has been no activity that has been so tremendously appreciated by the patients as their comfort bags, and it is very regrettable that at the peak of our load here, the comfort bags were not supplied to us in sufficient quantity to care for all the patients. The Representative was able to secure material, and had made here in Vittel many, many hundreds of bags with the Red Cross thereon for the purpose of fitting and distributing at this Post, but nowhere near sufficient in quantity to cover all the needs.

All supplies of tobacco were kept in this warehouse, and a tobacco and cigarette distribution was made to each patient in the hospital, at first on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, and after July 1st on Fridays only.

Requisitions

As indicated in the foreword of this report, the capacity of the Units was increased from 500, their original number, to 2500. During that period of increase the American Red Cross Representative was called upon by the Commanding Officer to furnish large requisitions approved by the S. O. S. of materials of all types, surgical dressings, etc., in order to meet the increased official capacity for which these Units were supposed to stand.

These requisitions, after the approval by the S. O. S., were forwarded to Paris Headquarters and were filled partly from there and partly from Warehouse No. 11 in the Eastern Zone. The amount of material supplied by the American Red Cross in filling these requisitions was, of course, very, very large, and this report will not be burdened with the details thereof.

General Office Of The Representative

As the work developed the Representative converted a store under the Galleries into an office for himself, his Lieutenant and secretary. It soon became evident, as the hospitals commenced to fill, that an additional personnel in the form of Searchers, Home Service Worker, Lieutenants, etc., would be necessary, and that additional office quarters would be required. The store next to that occupied by the Representative was obtained, a door cut through, and turned into a working office, in which there were placed all the Searchers, Home Service Workers and one Lieutenant in charge of the Farm Service.

This working office also contained shelving on which a stock of small articles was kept for personal delivery to convalescents applying directly at the Red Cross office. This stock consisted principally of paper and envelopes, shaving brushes, shaving soap, razors when obtainable, talcum powder, tooth brushes and tooth paste, magazines, illustrated papers in large numbers, etc., etc. In this office were kept all the records of the Home Communication Service, and of the Home Service Section, and of these last two services nothing but praise can be said.

The Representative acknowledges gratefully the high excellency of the Staff that was assigned to him here at this Post. This Staff consisted at one time of twelve ladies, divided into the two services, and all the personnel were as busy as they could be during the peak of our load. What success and efficiency has been achieved at this Post is very largely due to them. For long periods they were under great pressure, and the Representative felt that owing to their hard work a proper and suitable housing should be given them, and with that end in view secured and leased a modern villa at the edge of the Park, in which were installed the entire Staff and in which they lived during the winter months.

G. HUNTER BROWN, Major A. R. C.

Captain G. Hunter Brown, A. R. C.,
Vittel (Vosges).

Dear Captain Brown:

Headquarters Base Hospital No. 36,
American Expeditionary Forces,
A. P. O. No. 732.

February 15, 1919.

It is with a sense of deep appreciation that I take this opportunity of thanking you on behalf of the officers, nurses and enlisted men of this organization for the co-operation and help of the American Red Cross.

Your personal interest in the welfare of the patients and of the personnel of this organization merits the heartiest congratulations, and this will not be forgotten by Base Hospital 36.

Everyone leaves Vittel with a good spirit towards the American Red Cross, through you and your very efficient Staff.

(Signed) HENRY G. BERRY,
Major, M. C., Commanding.



MISS EVADNE LAPTAD
American Red Cross.

Hospital and Home Communication Service, American Red Cross, at Base Hospital No. Thirty-six

On March 19, 1918, the American Red Cross began a development of its work at Vittel which was new not only there, but to all hospital centers of the A. E. F., and new in the history of war work, as just this sort of service had not been undertaken by any other of the warring nations. The plan was to provide through the work of American women in the hospitals a means of bridging over somewhat the distance between soldiers in hospital and their people at home; to send out from the hospital news of the men being cared for there, to spare their families the suspense of waiting indefinitely for news after perhaps having seen the newspaper announcement of battle casualties; to give the family of a man who died in hospital what information the censorship could permit of his last days and his place of burial; to learn from comrades in hospital whatever they might know of the fate of men reported killed or missing in action. Also, through the women enlisted in this service the comforts provided by the American people in the Red Cross were to be given to the sick and wounded. Organized, then, as the connecting link between the American people and the men in hospital, the service was called by a name appropriate if long, Hospital and Home Communication Service, and the workers were known as Hospital Visitors and Searchers, "Searcher" being the name applied by the British to the men who secured information among their forces about men missing in action.

At Vittel this, like all the other work of the Red Cross, was under the direction of Major G. Hunter Brown, Hospital Representative for Bases 36 and 23. Major Brown's suggestions, made at the request of the Paris office, had helped shape the plans for this new phase of Red Cross activity, and one of the first group of workers sent out from Paris was assigned to his

station. Whatever success the service achieved at Vittel was due primarily to his wise guidance. Before the coming of the first Hospital Visitor, Major Brown had outlined to the Commanding Officer and the Chief Nurse the purpose of the work. The worker was received most graciously by Colonel Phillips, Mrs. Harris, and the hospital personnel. The nurses, having always the welfare of their patients most closely at heart, were particularly interested. They themselves would gladly have rendered to the men all the varied services they needed while they were in hospital, if only the task of giving the essential nursing care had not demanded all their effort, and they welcomed an additional person to make common cause with them in looking after the men's personal needs.

Even at the middle of March, Base 36 was caring for enough American patients so that the Hospital Visitor found her time fully occupied, and as the days went by, the opportunities for service multiplied with the increasing number of patients, and with the natural growth of the work to fit the situation. One very important need of the men which manifested itself early was due to their anxiety for their families because of unpaid allotments or other difficulties, and it was the duty of the Visitor to get the data necessary for investigating the non-payment of the allotment, and for enabling the Red Cross Chapter in the man's home locality to look after his family. The words,—“and somebody in your Red Cross Chapter at home will go to see your wife and make sure that she has everything she needs,” brought a visible relief to the man's anxiety that gave proof of his confidence in the Red Cross.

With the increasing need, the number of Hospital Visitors stationed at Vittel increased also, though not in corresponding proportion, so that there was always a realization of more work to do than there were people to do it. About two months after the first Visitor's arrival, Miss Thomas came out from Paris to divide her time between secretarial work for Major Brown, and the work in the wards. A little later, Miss Chandlee came. For the first five months, during the time the service was being organized and the methods worked out, there were only three Visitors. Then Miss Michael came at the end of July, and Miss McGee and Miss Hileman in September. When Miss Thomas withdrew; Miss Busey came on later in the autumn. During the ten months of this service, these members of the Hospital and Home Communication Service, listed in the order of their coming, were stationed at Vittel, and divided their time between the two Base Hospitals there:

Evadne M. Laptad
Helen M. Chandlee
Eleanor McGee
Garetta Busey

Madeline Thomas
Clara Michael
Grace J. Hileman

The largest number of workers at any one time was five, one of whom had secretarial duties also.

Early in the summer, Major Brown added to the Red Cross office down in the Park an adjoining room, on the door of which was lettered “Home Communication Service.” Here, behind the plate glass which formed the front of the room, were the shelves holding our special supplies, our library, our records and files, and besides the necessary office furniture, some comfortable chairs. Here the “walking patients” came for books from the library, or for any of the things that were on the shelves; they came to give information about missing comrades, or to tell us their Home Service needs. They came on errands for the nurses, or for their buddies who were not able to leave the ward. Often they appeared, towels over their arms, to get a cake of soap on the way to the ever-popular Red Cross baths near by. When they were being discharged from hospital to go, as some of them did, direct to their “outfits,” they came to be supplied with everything we had, from housewives to Testaments, that a soldier wants in the lines. From this office went magazines and stationery and sweet chocolate and fruit and a myriad other things carried to the hospital wards by the Visitors, aided by an office boy provided by Major Brown's thoughtfulness to lighten such labors. Here were written the telegrams and cables and letters and reports that were necessary in ever-increasing numbers as the hospitals were filled to

capacity with the tragic aftermath of Belleau Wood and Chateau-Thierry and Saint Mihiel.

Supplies from Paris, renewed with amazing regularity and generosity considering the transportation difficulties, afforded such things as comfort-bags—was ever anything more worthy of its name than the *comfort-bag* of blessed memory?—and toilet articles, chewing gum, chocolate, and cigarettes; these supplies were supplemented, through a revolving fund arranged by Major Brown, with fresh fruits, soups for “special diet” cases, ice-cream sometimes—what a miracle ice-cream seemed to the typhoid patients in the Hotel du Parc! The revolving fund paid for the making of comfort-bags by women of the village when even our generous supplies from Paris could not keep up with the needs of the crowded wards; it provided flowers for the wards and for the burial services of men who died; it paid, too, for nightcaps for patients who, in an overcrowded building, were lying on cots in draughty halls, and for the sharpening of dulled surgical instruments in some of the operating rooms.

As time went on, the task of writing a letter from the hospital for each man who was in serious condition, or who, even if not seriously wounded, could not write for himself, became so great that, instead, a report giving each man’s condition and, if possible, a brief message to his family, was sent in to the Paris office, where a letter embodying this information was written to each man’s next of kin. This meant for us a great extension of our service, as such reports could be made concerning a hundred men in the time it would have taken to write twenty letters. Surgeons and nurses, recognizing the significance of these reports to the people at home, helped us by giving all the information possible about the men’s condition. Letters were always written from the hospital, however great the pressure of work, to the families of men who died, and with the lessened censorship after the Armistice, it was possible to render one further service to these families through a letter telling them of the exact location of the cemetery where the men were buried, and of the memorial services that had been held there both by the French and the Americans.

No complete picture can be given of work so varied as this was, but the Hospital and Home Communication Service kept pace as best it could with events in the history of Base Hospital 36 from March to January, and the increasing burden borne by the hospital through the summer and fall reflects itself in such items, from the Visitors’ reports to Paris, as, under “Supplies distributed,”—“Comfort-bags, 5000,” and “Reports on wounded and gassed, 1,579.” The memory of a Hospital Visitor is filled with recollections such as that of the Marines who came in early, almost a whole Company of them, all gassed; of the Tommies who thronged one whole hospital building after Soissons; of the hundreds and hundreds of doughboys who came in from the Argonne; of the trainload of captured American wounded sent down by the Germans after the Armistice from their hospital at Trier. It holds kaleidoscopic pictures of scenes in the wards, where utmost effort and skill were being brought to bear by surgeons and nurses, and where wounded soldiers laughed and joked and did little kindnesses to those worse off than they, and of the hospital offices where the Sergeants kept the hospital machinery running, and were never too busy to give any information or help than a Visitor needed. Pictures too, of the little Chapel, and of the cemetery on the hill-top, where Doctor Maxon read the service for the dead. Of nurses “off duty,” making cake or candy or something else that would cheer their patients like a glimpse of home; of the gay little Christmas trees in the wards, and of the returned American prisoners forgetting, in that atmosphere, their weeks in the German hospital.

Having to do with war, these memories have, most of them, more than a hint of tragedy, but they have the kindliness and bravery and devotion that redeem even tragedy. We who were Hospital Visitors cherish these memories. We are grateful to Base Hospital 36 for its unfailing kindness and consideration toward us; we are glad that we were associated even in small degree with the work of the Unit at Vittel, and we wish to pay the tribute of our admiration for its achievements.

EVADNE M. LAPTAD.



CARL E. SCHMIDT

WHEN the war broke out the stupendous problem of the American Red Cross fairly staggered the imagination. Never in the history of mankind had humanitarianism, hospital organization, and the surgical care of the disabled, had a greater task or test to fill this immediate demand.

The man who stepped forward and paid \$35,000 to organize, establish and equip a Base Hospital, who had already as Governor Pingree's right hand man and advisor, done much for the prosperity and development of the city, was the man of the hour, Carl E. Schmidt.

While other hospitals were handicapped financially in the prompt purchase of equipment, Base Hospital 36, through the generosity of Mr. Carl Schmidt alone, was able to enter the market early and quickly complete the buying of supplies and equipment that made it possible to develop and take overseas the first one thousand bed hospital that had ever left American shores.

Mr. Schmidt deserves the thanks of many a disabled soldier in grateful recognition of the handsome service he rendered to the Red Cross and humanity. It is difficult to measure the untold extent to which his generosity extended to hospitals may have reached. The gift of Mr. Schmidt made possible the early organization and transportation of one of the best equipped Base Hospitals in France. Without Mr. Schmidt or an equal generosity, the great work of caring for 15,000 sick and wounded with a mortality of 1-10 of 1% could not have been.

Those who received the blessings of gentle care, good food, kindness, skill and the watchful guidance of nurse and surgeon, can never appreciate that without the inspiration and generosity of Mr. Schmidt the organization of this hospital would have been impossible.

BURT R. SHURLY.



ALEXANDER INGERSOLL LEWIS.

What the Red Cross Did for Base Hospital No. 36 In the Great War

With the sanction of Mr. Gustavus D. Pope, Chairman of the Detroit Chapter, in April, 1917, the Detroit Chapter, American Red Cross, was authorized to equip Base Hospital No. 36. Mr. A. Ingersoll Lewis was appointed purchasing agent.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held August 29th, 1919, it was resolved to appropriate \$1,000.00 for the use of B. H. No 36, this money to be expended at the discretion of the Commanding Officer, in buying needful comforts for the patients. This was done at the request of Mr. A. Ingersoll Lewis. From the inception of the Unit until its demobilization, Mr. Lewis had the Unit ever in mind. He worked with untiring zeal and energy and it was largely due to his efficient efforts that Base Hospital No. 36 was one of the best equipped Units sent overseas by the United States. Mr. Lewis purchased for the Unit one Paige touring car, three Indian motorcycles with side cars, six bathtubs, a telephone system for communication between buildings, extra dentists' tools and supplies, additional X-Ray machines and plates, kitchen ranges and ice boxes.

Mr. Lewis' work in the organization of the Unit was of the greatest importance. He was extremely anxious to go overseas and every possible effort was made to have his appointment as Captain and Quartermaster in the Reserve Corps confirmed. Major Shurly took the matter up with the President personally, but the War Department decided that only regular Army men could be sent in that capacity. His work was well done with extraordinary energy and zeal at a time when it was indeed difficult to buy. The Unit was equipped as no other in France. Ingersoll Lewis deserved the credit and the memory



MRS. W. H. BURTENSRAW.



MRS. HENRY B. JOY.

of his work, his loyalty, and his business ability should survive in the memory of all. By his success may be measured to a great extent the comfort of the command and the success of the care and treatment of the sick and wounded. This recognition of deeds well performed can only be spoken in mere words, the records and the results speak for themselves.

Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Chairman, and Mrs. William H. Burtenshaw, Vice Chairman, of the Hospital Garments Surgical Supplies, and Comfort Bag Committee (afterwards known as the Purchasing Committee), were instructed to purchase materials and equipment specified in A. R. C. Bulletin No. 164.

This seemed like a large order for the equipment, for Base Hospital No. 17 was not yet completed, the market was depleted. There was a great scarcity of materials of all kinds, shipments were exceedingly slow, and also it was difficult to get volunteer workers and sewers. The United States had but just entered the war and our boys were not yet actively engaged, so the personal element and interest did not enter into it. Six months later, with many of our boys in service, workers by the hundreds were available, but by that time Base Hospital No. 36 was doing its own work for our sons and husbands behind the firing line.

One day, a Red Cross official enquired of a member of the Purchasing Committee, "Who supplies the money for the Base Hospitals? Does it come from Washington?" He received the reply, "Oh, Mr. ———, as yet no one knows. We are much too busy spending the money to bother about where it is coming from."

We frequently had nervous prostration calls, such as "36 is ordered to sail in three days," "36 is leaving in a week," etc. The greatest secrecy was, of course, preserved re-



MRS. E. D. STAIR



MRS. JAMES T. SHAW.

garding the date of the Unit's sailing. The Packing Committee worked day and night, their only reward for aching backs being the sight of those hundreds of neat boxes packed and labeled for overseas.

But in spite of our handicaps, our ignorance and our inexperience, we tried to "carry on" that the Unit might not sail without the equipment.

Newberry House, 483 Jefferson Avenue, had been generously donated by the Newberry Estate as Headquarters for all Chapter work. Here and in workrooms connected with it (at this time numbering 101) were prepared supplies for Base Hospital No. 36 at a total cost of \$10,922.53. The Chapter agreed to furnish material to all societies, clubs, and churches doing Red Cross work. The Club of Doctors' Wives and several others supplied their own material. Splendid assistance was given by the following cities in the state: Adrian, Alma College, Alma, Ann Arbor, Bay City, Bellevue, Island Lake, Orion, Centreville, Elberta, Grand Rapids, Harbor Beach, Hillsdale, Howell, Harrisville, Ironwood, Iron River, Jonesville, Lyons, Mayville, Manistee, Mackinaw City, Plymouth, Point Aux Barques, Rogers, Richmond, Saginaw, Traverse City, Williamsburg, West Branch, Wayne and Wyandotte.

Shipments of cut garments were sent out from Newberry House to the above named cities, and the garments were made up and returned by them.

At this time, with the scarcity of help of all kinds, perhaps our most valuable assistance was George Smith, colored waiter, who was loaned by the University Club. Smith's

duties comprised every kind of work from carpenter to caterer, and the vigor and cheerfulness with which he nailed up boxes from morning until night was, I am sure, indicative of the way in which he afterwards fought at the front.

In the summer of 1917, Mrs. James T. Shaw was appointed Second Vice Chairman of Newberry House and did invaluable work in our office with the Press (the Chapter offices were not organized on a war basis at the time) and in the equipment of Base Hospitals. Miss Kathleen O'Donnell was engaged as Secretary at Newberry House. Mrs. Charles G. White was placed in charge of the sewing department, which was also a distributing center. Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Wright, and the Misses Wright were in charge of the cutting and assembling of hospital garments. Mrs. Truman H. Newberry was appointed Chairman of the Packing and Shipping Committee, with Mrs. Kathleen Eddy Mundy, Mrs. William V. Moore, and Mrs. William V. Moore, Jr. Later, upon Mrs. Newberry's resignation, Mrs. Mundy was made Chairman of the Committee. Miss Kate Traver was in charge of the Receiving Department for the Base Hospital work. Miss Mildred Kempf was Chairman of the Information Bureau, Miss Ella Joy, of the Switchboard Committee. Mrs. Elspeth Vaughn, Mrs. Charles Tower, Mrs. E. R. Breitenbacher were in charge of Surgical Dressings, which were prepared to the value of \$1,206.77.

Other supplies were 796 $\frac{5}{6}$ dozen sheets, 237 dozen pillow slips, 470 dozen towels, 100 table cloths, 230 dozen table napkins, 1,040 dozen tray cloths, 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen pajamas, 140 dozen hospital bed shirts, 525 bathrobes, 120 dozen pairs of socks, 84 dozen operating gowns, 222 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen handkerchiefs, 11 dozen operating caps, 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen pairs ward slippers, 20 dozen shoulder wraps, and many small articles in great quantities.

Every assistance was given the Purchasing Committee by various business firms of the city and by the First and Old Detroit National Bank, the J. L. Hudson Company placed its purchasing department at our disposal, the Edson Moore Company gave the valuable services of their experienced buyer, Mr. James F. McKnight, the Princess Manufacturing Company made our buttonholes, the Police Department furnished watchmen both day and night, for the city was full of spies and German sympathizers eager to pick up bits of news and information. The utmost care was exercised in the supervision and guarding of the surgical dressings, but in spite of our utmost caution, one lot of dressings was tampered with. Fortunately it was discovered in time and resulted in the burning of all the drains and sponges in the box. We also found glass in one lot of uncut gauze. "C'est la Guerre."

In September, 1917, having fulfilled its responsibilities for the organization, equipment, maintenance, and publicity of the Unit, which was now ready for work, the Detroit Chapter turned it over to the War Department.

On the departure of the nurses, the Chapter made an allowance to each of \$100.00, to help pay for personal equipment, realizing that the nurses who were volunteering for war work would meet many unusual expenses in leaving their homes.

In November, 1917, we shipped Christmas packages and comfort bags to the Unit. We learned with great regret that they only arrived in time for Easter.

One summer afternoon, the writer had the good fortune to visit the Unit when it was in camp at the State Fair Grounds and received an unforgettable impression. Everywhere such systematic, calm readiness in both soul and body, such eager waiting for the word "go," such thoughtful tenderness for the mothers, wives, sweethearts, visiting them, perhaps for the last time, for well we all knew that when the call should come they would, like the Arabs, "fold their tents and as silently steal away."



Group of Convalescents, Soldiers and Nurses



Group of Convalescents



Floral Piece Presented to Major Barrett by the French People.



Xmas Boxes Ready for Shipment to B. H. 36, A. E. F.

My last impression of Base Hospital Unit No. 36 was a benediction, for Dr. Maxon stood in the door of his tent in the radiant sunset. In his hand was a miniature communion service beautifully wrought in Old English silver. He had just been showing us this precious gift to his Chaplain equipment, and it seemed symbolical of the strong purpose in the hearts of our American soldiers—"This do in remembrance of Me."

ANNE K. BURTENSHAW.



Camp at Fair Grounds, Detroit.



Camp, Another View.

August 15th, 1917.

Red Cross Committee

ALBERT B. LOWRIE, Chairman

FRED E. GREGORY

WILLIAM RIDDELL

ARTHUR W. KILPATRICK

FREDERIC W. DENNIS

Major Burt R. Shurly,
Base Hospital Unit No. 36,
American Expeditionary Forces.

My Dear Sir:

We beg to advise you that in addition to the equipment provided for by Detroit Commandery No. 1 for your Unit, the sum of \$2,561.84 has been set aside for the purpose of providing such additional equipment for Base Hospital Unit No. 36 as may be found necessary, and which is not provided for by the United States Government. We understood from a recent conversation with you that a number of special instruments will be needed at once, and you are at liberty to draw on this Committee for any sum up to the amount specified. Should this amount not be sufficient to provide for your needs, we shall be very glad to have you advise us regarding further equipment found necessary, and we have no doubt that Detroit Commandery will raise funds accordingly.

We note in this morning's paper that your Unit is about to mobilize, and before leaving we would be pleased to have you confer with some member of the Committee, and any suggestions as to how Detroit Commandery may render your Unit assistance will be gladly received.

Very truly yours,

ARTHUR W. KILPATRICK,
Secretary Red Cross Committee,
Detroit Commandry No. 1, Knights Templar.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 21, 1917.

How the Nurses Were Equipped

One of the most interesting and important efforts of the war on the "home front" was that made by a band of devoted Detroit women to equip properly the nurses who went from Detroit to France, and later, as part of a national campaign, to force through Congress the bill granting military rank for nurses.

In the summer of 1917, when The Campfire Girls of the First Presbyterian Church were asked by Mrs. Bethune Duffield to prepare comfort bags for the soldiers, one of the girls said to Mrs. Robert Beattie, head of the organization:

"But why not, instead, do something for the four hundred or more nurses who are being sent away with inadequate equipment, their personal friends alone paying any attention to them?"

The campfire girl suggested that Mrs. Beattie constitute herself a committee of one to look into the matter.

Mrs. Beattie interviewed Dr. Angus Maclean and Dr. Burt Shurly, who referred her to Mrs. Harris, head of the Shurly unit, and Miss McLaughlin, head of Harper unit. Both confirmed the statement made to the campfire girls as to the scant equipment of the nurses. The next step was to see Dr. Joseph Vance, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, who asked Mrs. Beattie to bring the matter before the women of the congregation. Mrs. Harris accompanied Mrs. Beattie to a meeting and explained conditions thoroughly, whereupon there was appointed a committee of prominent women to take instant action. This committee, known as The Nurses' Aid Committee, consisted of:

Mrs. Robert Beattie, chairman, Mrs. A. V. Lind, Mrs. Henry Kanter, Mrs. A. C. Woodbridge, Mrs. Raymond B. Hoobler, Miss Sylvia Allen, Mrs. Henry Jeffrey, Mrs. A. R. Kerr, Mrs. A. P. Williams, Mrs. Geo. Johnston, Miss F. Uttley, Mrs. Paul Moody, Mrs. Forman, Mrs. John Mabley, Mrs. Oviatte.

The chairman submitted to Mrs. Harris several specimens of bags, and one of khaki, with red cross, was chosen. The chairman furnished the material and the members of the committee made the bags and crosses, 422 in all. Then the committee raised by special canvass funds to fill the bags with the necessary articles of personal use and equipment, the understanding being that every woman who filled a bag should mark it with her name and become the adopted mother and correspondent of the recipient.

In connection with this part of the work much praise is due to Mrs. Lind, vice-chairman of the committee, whose efforts were untiring; to Mrs. R. P. Williams, president of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, who enlisted the sympathy of Mrs. Horace Dodge and other prominent women by whom many bags were filled; to Mrs. Kerr, who interested Mrs. John Dodge. The thanks of the committee are also due to Mrs. Henry Kanter, who placed in every bag a New Testament with the verse, "Not to be ministered unto, but to minister," marked. Mrs. Geo. Johnston also performed greatly appreciated services.

An interesting affair took place at the Children's Hospital when the full committee was presented by Mrs. Harris to the nurses of her own hospital and the first batch of bags was distributed. Each member of the committee took part in the presentation, which was accompanied by appropriate speeches. Other bags were presented when the nurses left the city and every effort was made not to allow a single one to leave without a personal presentation. To provide for cases where departure was hurried, bags were taken to the Nurses' Home, Warren and Brush, where they were given to those called suddenly to the front. The bags for Harper Hospital unit, which left before the effort was launched, were taken overseas by a friend and posted to the nurses from London. Money was forwarded to Miss McLaughlin for filling the bags or for any other purpose she might deem fit.

Springing out of the visit of Mrs. Harris to the First Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Hoobler and Mrs. Sibley offered to equip completely two of the nurses for service. The committee urged that efforts be made to induce the Red Cross to make a grant to the nurses. Great assistance was rendered in this respect by Mrs. Harris, T. C. Greenwood, of The Journal, Byres Gitchell, sec'y of the Board of Commerce, and Mrs. Russell Alger, whose interest was excited by Mrs. Harris. These influences, combined with others, induced the Red Cross to give each departing nurse \$100, with the possible exception of some of the Harper nurses, who left before the committee was organized. Before Shurly unit left, the committee saw that money was placed with Mrs. Harris for small necessities of the nurses and herself.

In addition the committee obtained the aid of all the Presbyterian churches in the city and numerous personal friends to purchase sweaters for the nurses, who, in their first letters from France, complained of the intense cold. In a short time every overseas nurse from Detroit received a sweater of the warmest kind. At Christmas a sum of money was sent to Mrs. Harris for the use of the nurses and herself.

Arrival of the nurses in France led naturally and inevitably to the second branch of the campaign in which the same group of public-spirited Detroit women took part, together with many others throughout the republic. Letters soon began to arrive from the war zone telling how the nurses had discovered that their work was being often nullified through lack of authority. They were neither officers nor privates, and were unable to secure that quick performance of requests by hospital orderlies upon which the lives of the wounded frequently depended.

MRS. BEATTIE.



Red Cross Workroom.

Christmas Boxes—1917

For the first Christmas season after the entry of the United States into the war, the women of the Detroit Chapter of the American Red Cross put in more than two weeks of tremendous work preparing Christmas packages for American men in service. Of these Base Hospital 36 received twenty-four cases.

With headquarters in the Recreation Building, 147 Shelby Street, where the use of two large stores on the ground floor was given by the Sweeney-Huston Company, a regular "factory system," if such it might be called, was instituted for efficiency. Long tables, upon which articles for the boxes were heaped, filled the room. As each article was put in, the box was passed on to another worker until filled. It was then sent into an adjoining room to be stamped, wrapped and directed and packed into larger cartons and boxes for shipment. From 8:30 in the morning until 11 at night many of the workers were busy. Every article which would appeal to the soldiers, including our doctors and nurses, was purchased; from playing cards and cribbage boards to fountain pens and writing paper, shaving soap, handkerchiefs, scissors, malted milk, shoe strings, candy and tobacco. With each went a Christmas card bearing good wishes from the individual donor or from the chapter and on each package was stamped the name of the Detroit Chapter A. R. C.

The officers in charge were Mrs. E. D. Stair, Chairman, Mrs. Alanson S. Brooks, Vice-chairman, Mrs. James T. Shaw, Chairman of the Publicity Committee with many others on the list as workers. Any other Christmas gifts we or our friends wished to send to individuals were carefully wrapped and put in one of the 24 cases.

We were all so happy in the work and confident that our husbands and friends would receive for Christmas the packages packed with such care and thought; but alas! on arriving in France the cars containing the boxes were needed for troops and our precious cases were left on a siding delayed until April, so Christmas and Easter presents arrived simultaneously! A little late, but none the less appreciated. I still have letters so full of enthusiasm from Chaplain Maxon, Colonel Phillips, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Harris and other doctors and nurses. One of the nurses of the unit wrote home: "I want to tell you how much everyone appreciates all you home people have done for us. I feel that we are indeed fortunate to have these gifts come through and am sure the Red Cross has done all possible to get them to us. I really marvel we have been allowed so much shipping space. You people must be going hungry to give us all these luxuries, and I can assure you we who are so comfortable here will see that some of it goes to our dear men who are coming back to us as well as those who are 'going out'."

In addition to the gifts from the A. R. C. described above, the Doctors' Wives Red Cross Unit which met during the war at the Wayne County Medical Building also provided Christmas gifts for each doctor and nurse in the unit. Included among these presents was an immense fruit cake baked and contributed by Mrs. George E. Potter. A similar gift was sent to the Harper Unit. The officers of this organization were: President, Mrs. John Bell; Secretary, Mrs. T. P. Camelon; Treasurer, Mrs. H. Wellington Yates; Executive Officer, Mrs. J. H. MacMillan. When the boxes were ready they were sent to the A. R. C. headquarters at Shelby Street and shipped with the other cases.

When the shadow of war was over our country, in our hearts a Merry Christmas was hardly possible, nor could we anticipate an entirely Happy New Year. We knew the victory and peace we desired could not be obtained without struggle and sacrifice. We entered the war with complacent self assurance and enthusiasm, qualities that had to be replaced with grim determination. Co-operation and co-ordination were the ends toward which we had to strive, and working together heart and soul for those over there was at once our inspiration and salvation.

ESTHER LONGYEAR MCGRAW.



State Fair Grounds.

AN EPISODE OF THE LATE WAR
In Two Parts

Entitled
WAS IT THE DUC DE ROHAN?

Dedicated
To
George Sackrider
(My Old Side-Kick)

By
George E. Fay
1922

Part One
AT THE FRONT

Life with the A. E. F. in France gave to almost every American soldier, numerous personal experiences of one sort or another, the sum total of which cloaks his memory in that indefinable fabric of romance, which, if he possess imagination, will accompany him always and fill his days with interest to the end.

Dreams—hazy impressions—vague recollections—inspired perhaps by the damp of melting snow—by the fragrant odor of a cigarette in the cool, crisp air, or perchance the soft scraping of a match-box—presto, you see your old comrade, George, once more seeking the solace of a puff or two in the shadowy dimness of your tent, after the passage of the German Bomber, and life seems good even there in the mud along the Cambrai—St. Quentin canal.

Yes, we were there—George and I—just another team doing surgery with the British in January, '18—for the time being attached to their Army.

We had worked hard for some days among John Bull's good fellows and I recall were reluctant to leave—but orders came to move, and at mess that noon the C. O. gave us a half-day off to look about a twice fought battle-field.

The little Padré spoke up: "I say, have you fellows been to Manancourt? It's interesting—what's left—you should see the cemetery." So we did.

After visiting the Aërodrome and knocking about the old trenches for some miles, miles of dirt, barbed wire, the cast off ordnance of war and flocks of crows, we came out upon the road that wound its way through slush and mud, through the ruined town of Manancourt, and brought up at the narrow lane that led within the cemetery walls. Ancient walls of brick—once stone-capped, but no more, for Fritz had cleverly carved these slabs to mark the graves of one-hundred-and-fifty of his dead lying silently there. Were they the first? Who knows?

In the middle of the enclosure stood an old brick mausoleum of large dimensions with cracked walls and gapping doors. Five or six stone steps strewn with brick and mortar leading up between two large stone pillars, somewhat out of plumb and under the cracked stone lintel, all gave emphasis to an admonitory sign upon the wall:— "DANGEREUX, DEFENSE D'ENTRER" (Dangerous, forbidden to enter).

We entered but within the doorway found the greater part of the main floor fallen through and lying in the cellar below, a pile of debris lighted softly through a yawning shell-hole in the roof which told the tale.

As eyes became accustomed to the light, one could descry dark crypts opening in the cellar-walls and could discern a casket on the summit of the pile below,—dragged from some crypt and opened part way down disclosing the black and leathery countenance of a silent occupant face upward toward the sky. Who could it have been, we wondered.

Set into the wall on our level and to the right were two marble tablets which could be reached by hugging close and walking upon the remaining narrow ledge of the old tile floor.

I looked and read on one: "Ci git Henri, le Duc de Rohan, Né 1579, Décédé 1638." The other was erected to La Duchess de Rohan with dates of birth and death.

Could this then be the last remains of the historic Duke of Rohan? We departed wondering.

Part Two AT NANTES

Over a year trailed away with its varigated war experiences. The Armistice had long since been signed. The colonels and some of the ranking majors, and some few others from our unit, had variously left for home, and the bulk of our outfit was moved into Brittany not far from the old historic walled city of Nantes, with its feudal castle of origin centuries old, with its museum, its art galleries and miriads of interesting things; not a half-bad place to await our embarkation orders.

One day while nosing about the Musée Dobrée (that's the museum in Nantes), the old curator had shown me many things of interest in the way of ancient coins, medieval armor, fighting implements, paintings, tapestries and ceramic art-treasures, dating from Caesar's day on down, and we were just starting to ascend the stairway when my eye was caught by an interesting old French print on the wall depicting a court-yard scene of days gone by.

In this picture an old-fashioned stage-coach had entered by an arched gate-way in the background and the four champing horses restlessly pranced while a number of gaily dressed ladies (recent occupants of the coach), gossiped near-by amidst bright colored ribbons, plumes and flaring petticoats much to the interest of the inhabitants who scrutinized them from the windows of the surrounding dwellings.

In the foreground stood a knot of gentlemen, also in costume of the time, with broad plumed chapeaux, ample capes, cocked up rapiers and high-heeled boots with crenelated tops. Some were bowing profoundly with wide sweep of hat. D'Artagnan might have been there with the other immortal Three.

The picture was entitled, "Le Rencontre entre, Louis XIII et Le Duc de Rohan." (The meeting between Louis XIII and the Duke of Rohan).

I looked sharply at the good old curator and exclaimed joyfully, "Ah ha! My friend The Duke of Rohan!"

"O non!" said he, Il n'est pas votre ami."

"Mais oui!" said I, "He is too my friend, I've met him here in France."

"It seems not possible," persisted the curator. Ce n'est pas la vérité."

"But yes!" I argued and with great emphasis, "I know that man."

"No-no-no-no! Pas vrai, parce qu'il est mort."

"Mort! Dead! Why yes, certainly he's dead. He was also dead when I met him."

Thereupon I proceeded to relate to the amazed curator the details of this narrative as given in PART ONE, withholding only the name of the town in which the cemetery lay.

"Oui! Oui, Yes, indeed," he admitted, "It was The Duke of Rohan whom you saw and at the town of Manancourt, N'est-ce-pas? for he was buried there."

So we need wonder no more, old friend, George. Au revoir, Cheerio!

FOR MISCELLANEOUS CHAPTER

B. H. 36 HISTORY

From time to time interesting excerpts from Dr. Shurly's letters to Mrs. E. D. Stair, chairman of the Press Committee for Detroit Chapter, American Red Cross, were published in the News Letter, the official organ for Detroit Chapter.

Appearing in the sixth number of the Bulletin, June 1, 1918, was the following "by Major Burt R. Shurly, Commanding Base Hospital No. 36, Somewhere in France:"

"Don't take stock in all the dour utterances of fine gloom artists and camouflage workers you hear sometimes in Detroit. Would that Æsop and Grimm lived in these days to shake hands with brother birds whose feathers are of the same variety, kind, color, and shape.

"Of course we get lonesome. Of course we get homesick. Of course some develop a pessimistic atmosphere, but as true as there is a God in Heaven, so sure will the savage be stayed in this country and the glorious victory will be ours.

"Be that as it may, this old Unit, No. 36, is steadily on the job ready at roll-call, sawing wood, eating the regular army hardtack, and exhibiting no lantern slides or other statements which waver from that noble voice of the gospel called 'truth.'

"This spot, except for the fact that it has rained for every day but one during the last month, is one of the most delightful you could cast your eye or two upon, and there are wonderful environs which I expect to dissect in the future, including the birthplace of Jeanne d'Arc.

"At present we have 2,200 beds ready for business and we have had all kinds of interesting and serious work, and as we had expectation of a drive along this front we were all prepared, but the terrific struggle seems to be over on the British front. Therefore, we are at present a first-class emergency hospital with everyone willing to do all kinds of work and not much work to do. This, however, is only a short lull and we no doubt will receive a large number in a few days. Our hospital work seems to be after the style of the feast or the famine.

"Our tuberculosis farm is the only one of its kind in France and the Red Cross has decided to have no more, as they are husbanding their resources for other things; but it is wonderful how our tuberculosis patients—those recovering from bronchitis and pneumonia—have improved steadily while they were working out in this beautiful open air of the hills. There is something about the outdoor life, with its picturesque scenery, its pastoral simplicity, and its almost monotonous stillness, that appeals to the soldier boy after a few weeks of the coughs, colds and hoarseness of the trenches. We are glad to have it at any rate. We believe it a unique, useful and valuable adjunct in treatment, especially of incipient tuberculosis boys."

On July 15, 1918, another message brought a graphic picture before the eyes of the workers in Detroit. Says Major Shurly:

"Allow me to congratulate you on the wonderful News Letter published by the Detroit Chapter. It is simply marvelous to know the many things accomplished by the Red Cross at home. It is difficult indeed for us to realize where this work or where these base hospitals would have been without you. With the enormous number of wounded at this place, directly from the front, the surgical dressings which you have made for us are used in great quantity daily.

"Our work is indeed humanitarian and cosmopolitan. We have American, French, British, and Italian wounded in this hospital at the present writing, not to mention a sprinkling of Algerians, Moroccans, and Arabians. Our repertoire resembles that used at the Tower of Babel, and in my particular case is almost as difficult to understand. It is astonishing how much sympathy and good work can be expressed with the sign language, and we really get on wonderfully with a mixture of the English 'Don't cha know,' interspersed with some French and a few Italian words. Of course, we can talk to German prisoners, who are wounded here, but we hate to use the language.

"The American Red Cross has established a club for officers on temporary duty and those who are passing through to and from the front. We leased a theater, with seating capacity of 700,

in the large Casino, where, in conjunction with the Y. M. C. A., the movie fan is delighted with American films several times a week. We have taken over a wonderful bath establishment connected with the hydropathic institute where patients, officers, nurses and enlisted men can obtain a fine tub or shower bath, hot or cold, any time of the day.

"If you had seen with me many hundred soldiers' uniforms—bloody, battle-scarred, and filthy; literally moving with the millions of 'cooties' that covered them, out in the yard awaiting sterilization in our great steam sterilizers—you would appreciate that the opportunities offered by the Red Cross cannot be estimated in value. The combination here of Red Cross cleanliness and Y. M. C. A. godliness puts an old proverb into practical application, for they make it possible for the soldiers and patients to enjoy the wholesome atmosphere of this country by providing a wonderful baseball field, tennis courts, opportunities for golf, and work on the Red Cross farm. This farm, with 240 sheep and lambs, with truck gardening and farming, is extremely picturesque with soldiers scattered over its hundred acres, regaining strength by working in the fields.

"The great work of organization is going on wonderfully well, and this hospital is caring for the sick and wounded with a machine-like precision obtained after many hours of hard work and co-operation with all departments to this great aim. We thank you for your very necessary part in perfecting this great plan of work. With our combat forces producing the finest soldiers in the world, and the medical department always on the alert to preserve the wastage of men, we trust this war will soon come to a victorious end."

It is "Colonel" B. R. Shurly who has written the letter quoted in the News Letter of February 15, 1919, which serves as a fitting commentary on the service of the hospital, as well as the fulfillment of hopes for a victorious ending of the war, expressed in the earlier messages.

"Since the armistice we have been very busy caring for American and Allied prisoners who were wounded, captured and cared for in German base hospitals. It is exceedingly interesting to talk with them. Many of them were mere skeletons. They had little complaint of their treatment, as they said their food was as good as that of German soldiers, which seems to be very meager. But the wonderful Red Cross supplies sent through to our American prisoners, reaching them twice a week, were sufficient to save them from a slowly progressing starvation. The great work that was accomplished in feeding these prisoners can never be told. Indeed, many lives were saved by adding strength for operations and convalescence.

"The last week of fighting was dramatic beyond description. The great war machine which had been finally organized by the united efforts of our people at home made its tremendous efforts felt by the Germans.

"Our work over here is done, but the restoration and reconstruction of a new map, new countries, and emancipated people becomes the work of our legislation.

"We have fought the flu, mended the flyer, treated the wounded bosche kindly, operated on the French, tried to talk to the Syrian, Russian, Arabian, and Hottentot, parlied with the French patients and dutifully bound up the wounded hearts and bodies of our nurses and soldiers. The experience is wonderful. My vein of humor has had so many anodynes and stimulating hypodermics that I scarcely know when or whether to cry or laugh. But the blessings of it are that the war is finished, and that we are alive and breathing; that our soldiers have had the most glorious victory the world has ever known; that we are soon to return to 'God's country,' from which no good American should dare to wander unless it is to save his country.

"The Red Cross has done its work wonderfully well. It is hard to realize that we are through, and that the dismantling of these great hotels is now in actual process of completion. Several towers of beds, oceans of cots, and fields of blankets that should care for the poor of France for many years to come! We are taking inventory and as these supplies are collected on one floor of the building, one begins to realize what the purchasing agents of our great Regular Army and Red Cross have really done."

FRENCH PRIEST WRITES REGARD FOR DETROITERS

To the Editor: Base Hospital No. 36 left Vittel (Vosges) Sunday, February 16. The unit had been stationed there ever since November, 1917, and occupied some of the finest hotels and buildings of that town, renowned all over the world for its waters. It is not the custom of the French to give laud to men during their lifetime, and some of the Detroiters of Vittel may still wonder what was the appreciation of the population. It will perhaps be a consolation to them to read the accompanying lines, and they may come to the conclusion that what good they did here has not passed unnoticed.

The mayor of the town, the director of the Society of Waters, Lieutenant Colonel Bourgain, commanding the Seventy-seventh heavy artillery regiment, were among those who keep the best recollection of the Americans in Vittel and they considered it their duty to come to the railroad depot to see them off and wish them the best of luck. Indeed the day was by no means sunny or encouraging for people who would stand and parade outside, and no fine ceremonial could possibly be arranged, as was the intention of most people, to accompany Base Hospital No. 36 to the railroad platform. There was very little cheering too. Everybody felt this was a parting day, and sadness was deep in every heart.

About 6. P. M., all men and officers being safely, if not comfortably, seated in the "train mixte," the French population waved their farewell to their American friends and there was much gratitude and sincere friendship in that parting word "Au revoir."

"Au revoir," not good-bye, for Americans are expected back in France when France will be able to give them better welcome than she was able to do during the sad days of 1917 and 1918.

"Au revoir," not good bye, for France wishes to repay what she owes to the wonderful good men and women who came to change gloomy into glorious days.

As I was leaving the railroad station, glancing at the dark windows of the Ceres hotel, so gay the day before, the director of the Society of Waters remarked, "Indeed, we must consider ourselves very fortunate to have known the officers and men of Base Hospital No. 36. They were always so nice, so obliging, and ever so unassuming. They were a nice lot." I could not say they were not and I answered that never in my life had I been privileged to make so many friends.

Other people recalled the many services rendered to the population of the town by the doctors, nurses and men of Detroit. I know a certain little restaurant where the women and girls have pinned a U. S. army badge on their blouses, fixed up with the '36' badge. And they will very often remark, "How sad Vittel looks since '36' has gone."

February 22 Lieutenant Chester B. Johnson, after arranging some business, left Vittel, and nobody was left of the unit which is so well remembered here and which has made Detroit appear a wonderful name to so many Frenchmen, the home town of wonderful, kind, strenuous men.

PAUL BONNET.

Interpreter to Base Hospital No. 36.
Vittel, France.

Letters from Vittel

"Detroit College of Medicine Base Hospital has undoubtedly been placed in a location of great opportunity and we are exceedingly proud to say that we are in a position to care for more American soldiers in our hospital than any other base hospital in this country, and as that was the genuine reason for our existence we feel that the faculty and college should share with us in this great honor."

Major Burt R. Shurly, in a letter written from headquarters, Base Hospital No. 36, France, dated January 6, to his friend, Dr. J. Henry Carstens, tells about hospital life "over there." The above reference to the work being done by Detroit's base hospital unit, was included in this missive, parts of which follow:

"After a difficult trip we reached our hospital center far up near the firing line, and were glad to have a chance to sleep in a real bed once more. The Detroit College of Medicine Base Hospital is certainly making a record for work. Sixteen of our officers already have been away to the front and Major Walker and myself leave Thursday, as two representatives from this unit, to attend a school of 25 officers given by one of the most celebrated French surgeons and held at the various great hospital centers in France.

"Major Walker and I made a trip of two weeks in our automobile visiting 12 of the Red Cross Base Hospitals and many French hospitals.

"We have five large summer hotels we are trying to keep warm with 700 stoves. I have charge of the head hospital where eye, ear, nose, throat, brain and oral surgery are cared for together with an enormous annex building where, at present, we are taking care of mumps, measles, cerebrospinal meningitis, trench feet, scarlet fever, and diphtheria. We had 300 cases of mumps dumped on us in two days, all of whom have recovered. We have cared for over 1,000 patients and returned all but six to duty. These died from pneumonia, one appendicitis and one septicemia.

"We are getting in some modern plumbing and preparing for hard work in the spring. I have 150 cases of bronchitis which has been very prevalent among the southern troops at this time of year.

"We have X-ray machines in each of our five hospitals. Major Barrett has command of the Lewis hospital, formerly the Palace hotel, devoted particularly to abdominal surgery. Major Walker has the Detroit College of Medicine hospital, formerly the Ceres hotel which accommodates 400 cases of general surgery. Major Berry has command of the Macomb County hospital, formerly the Des Sources hotel, where 450 cases can be accommodated along the lines of general surgery, orthopedic and genito-urinary diseases, and Captain McGraw has command of the Park hotel of 250 beds where general medical cases are cared for. As there are three other Red Cross hospitals now located here, and we have 3,000 in our own service, you readily may see that we are at the frontier post in a place that will accommodate 10,000 sick and wounded.

"This beautiful summer resort is much like Monte Carlo. The men live in an enormous casino, where baccarat was the chief amusement. In this building is a theater seating 600 people and beautiful and aesthetic paintings are on the ceilings to give a touch of the aesthetic to this otherwise crude and lonesome life.

"There are 10 wonderful springs here and an enormous hydrotherapeutic establishment with all the frills of Battle Creek. We have golf links adjoining the four villas where we live, a race course, a farm where we are putting chickens, cows, hogs and sheep; polo pony park and eight tennis courts in a wonderful park surrounding the hospitals.

BURT R. SHURLY

CHRISTMAS LETTER

In France at Base Hospital No. 36.

Nov. 24, 1917.

My Dear P.

This may not reach you before Christmas. I trust it will come in time for you to read part of it as my Christmas message.

It seems truly wonderful that I am with our unit in the midst of the great things of the great war.

The privilege is great, for the duties, as time proceeds, will be vast. I can scarcely grasp it now in all its greatness. We have been mercifully spared through the changes and chances of our travels from Detroit. Yet here we are all safe and set in a place of great importance and I think of minimum danger.

Our hospital when fully established will be equipped for 1,000 patients and in splendid buildings. My own personal quarters are far more comfortable than I imagined them to be. It will take several weeks to get things in order, and I suppose we shall not have many patients till the worst of the short winter is over. We shall take care of American troops chiefly and that is what I most desire.

I am trying to get a grip upon my work but there is still considerable confusion. On our first Sunday, the day after our arrival, I held a Thanksgiving Service in the little English church which has been placed at my disposal for chapel purposes.

For the present I hold a daily brief service for nurses and on Sunday an early celebration and a later service with sermon. I have my daily visits to the temporary hospital where the sick men of the unit are cared for. Then all censorship of mails is under my responsibility. This latter is a large and not wholly an agreeable task. Better facilities for this work will be provided and it will no doubt become less burdensome. In our village one sees French and Algerian soldiers, crippled and returned from the front for restoration. The place is otherwise deserted of able-bodied men, but there are many light-hearted boys and girls and many women in mourning who, despite the great devastation, carry a brave and cheerful front. I was agreeably surprised shortly after my arrival to have a letter of greeting from Captain, now Major, Browne, of our parish. It was a suggestion from home to see his personal handwriting and I hope soon to see him.

I shall be glad to get all the news you can send me of Christ Church, its people and its work. There were some dear parishioners who were ill when I left. I pray and trust they are well. It will be strange to celebrate Christmas so many thousand miles away and in this war region.

I have never been away from my parish on that great festival. I shall seem to hear the bells ring out and see our people wending their way to the early service in the freshness of the morning of our Lord's Nativity. I shall be celebrating the feast here but my heart will be there, full of prayer for God's blessing of peace upon every soul that worships in the dear old parish church on Jefferson Avenue.

And how desperately the stricken world needs peace from this awful war. It does not seem near and it will never be till the cause our country has made her own shall be vindicated by a sound and complete victory. I have full faith this will be, because I know that God is just. *

* *

W. D. MAXON.

Base Hospital No. 36,
American Expeditionary Forces,
via New York.

REAL BEDS, MATTRESSES AND SHEETS FOR OUR BOYS IN HOSPITAL, WRITES MAJ. F. B. WALKER

From Major Frank B. Walker, M. D., comes this brief but reassuring letter about the care which is being given our boys in the base hospital in France where he is chief surgeon.

We have had a large share of American wounded in this section, but evacuated most of our patients several days ago. This afternoon we received another small convoy, which will busy us again for a few days.

We have had patients from all sections in the states. Quite a lot are from Iowa and splendid fellows they are. I saw one Indian among them from Dakota. We have not had any Negroes in our hospital, but I have seen them elsewhere and know they are distributed to several places.

We frequently have visits from commanding officers of our patients. We had two this afternoon who wanted to see what an American hospital was like in France. Another major here yesterday told me he wanted to come here if he got sick. We hear that frequently. A captain came more than a hundred miles to see his cook who was operated on here. We had several wounded lieutenants a short time ago. Their general came to see how they were. Chaplains often come long distances to look up their boys.

Our patients sleep on spring beds with real mattresses, white sheets and pillow cases. They have plenty of blankets and none of them complains of his food. Did you know we have a cook from the D. A. C.?

Our chaplain, Captain (Dr.) Maxon, from Christ church, Detroit, is a splendid fit. He holds a service in the little Protestant church Sunday mornings, in which all Protestant denominations participate, and on Sunday evening leads a spiritual service with songs or other music in the Y. M. C. A. pavilion, which is followed by some addresses or other entertainment. He visits and does various acts of kindness for the patients in the hospital, arranges some kind of musical entertainment for them in their wards and conducts one now and then to his last earthly home.

The Y. M. C. A. manages to provide some kind of proper entertainment for soldiers and nurses each evening—movies, music, addresses, or something interesting to keep them out of deviltry and mischief. They have a canteen and a writing and reading room and it is always patronized. Ball and other games are fostered on Sundays as well as other days and serve a very useful purpose. You may be assured the army is well cared for here in every possible and necessary way.

The best, or to be modest, as good as the best in all lines are here and doing their utmost to bring speedy victory.

Vittel, France.

EASTER LETTER

Base Hospital 36, A. E. F., France,
February 25, 1918.

My Dear P.

The fine copy of the revised version came to me yesterday, bearing the inscription of the goodwill of Christ Church choir. Tell them all of my extreme pleasure and gratitude. The gift I shall always highly prize; and say to them that I expect to use it constantly at the church service each Sunday morning in connection with the sermon I preach to my congregation. I recall that Mrs. Roe and Miss Rowe were interested in providing this most acceptable gift. Kindly remember me to them and give them my warmest thanks.

Our choir at the little church are very hearty in singing the hymns. We never attempt anthems. It is led by Adrian Jones, formerly organist of St. Columba, and Miss Hammond aids with her 'cello. Enlisted men and nurses constitute the personnel, twelve in number, who quite fill the space set apart. Our hymns are inspiringly sung by the congregation, which now fills the Church every Sunday morning.

We have been keeping the two great patriotic days: Lincoln's and Washington's. Lincoln's day was inspiringly celebrated in the recreation room provided by the Red Cross and given to the Y. M. C. A. for their work. Our Military Band 36 opened with "America." I introduced Major Shurly of 36 and Maj. Clinton of 23, who spoke briefly but well upon the great man. The band played selections. I read from Ambassador Jusserand's book some fine appreciations of Lincoln by Frenchmen. The band played "Star Spangled Banner" and "Marseillaise." Later during the concert that followed the patriotic meeting, Norton Ives, a Detroit boy, helping in Y. M. C. A. work, sang in French, waving the French flag, the first verse of the Marseillaise, much to the delight of a French officer, who heartily congratulated him. Major Shurly presided and Major Walker made a fine address upon Washington, connecting him with the present time. Judge Pollard of Virginia, who is in France, speaking at the Y. M. C. A. huts, gave a highly interesting and inspiring address, and a French chaplain spoke upon the common ideals of France and America. I have hope these meetings will in a measure tend to bring us closer to the French.

Your work among our young people is highly commendable, and I am sure your methods are well adapted to interest and unify them. When you next meet the young people, please give them my warmest greetings and tell them that the men at the front are strongly counting on the good will, patriotic zeal and united service of the men and women at home, among whom they surely reckon are all loyal young American Christians. And give my greetings also to the Syrians. I am proud to know we have some Syrian members of Christ Church, serving in the American Army the great cause of sound civilization and a united, better humanity.

I am not looking for the war to end this year; though if the American air-craft and shipping shall sufficiently multiply to prove the promise of their effectualness, it is possible the enemy may sue for peace before the next Christmas bells shall ring. I wish and pray that I may celebrate next Christmas with my parish and with my family and friends near.

When this letter reaches you it will be near Easter Day in the Church. I know you will give my greetings. I have had messages from some of them and they have cheered me. Tell them that for the work here, so pathetic and so stimulating, I need both sympathy and congratulations. The opportunity is beyond belief. I wish I had tenfold more strength and ability. The knowledge of their thought and prayer and support is a vast help to me. The most interesting and fruitful field is the hospital ward. Since December 8th we have had more than 2,000 American sick and wounded, and we are now getting French wounded. Soon when the great drive comes, the American boys will come to our care in great numbers. It is at the bedside and walking among the convalescents that I have my keenest satisfaction. The boys are ready with their requests. Now and then it is a New Testament, then "lemon drops," "apples," "reading matter," and "smokes." Often I can supply. Here is a chap that wants to borrow money; another asks that a letter be written to his C. O. for mail or pay. And so it goes on among men from every part of the United States. Now and then I have to pause by the bedside of one who is passing on into the world of great silence and breathe a prayer of committal to the everlasting

arms. Then comes the day of burial. I pin a small American flag on the left breast and place a sealed bottle containing the name, date of death and cause, etc., with rank and company in the casket, which is draped with the American flag and bears also a wooden cross, which is to stand at the head of the grave. The body is borne to the local cemetery with pall bearers and an escort and a bugler. The burial service is said and taps sounded; and the death record is sent to the Graves Registration Service. Last Wednesday a young man of Unit 36 was buried. The whole personnel came out in tribute of respect. The band played a funeral march and the procession made its way through the winding narrow streets, which were lined with sympathetic French people. At the cemetery the personnel formed a square about the open grave. The sun shone clear and warm. We felt the pathetic grandeur of the scene. We thought of the hearts overseas that soon would bow in anguish. But we thanked God for the good examples of those who gave their lives for duty and their country's cause. And so it is going on and will go on more and more sadly glorious.

And so I think of the coming Good Friday and Easter which you will keep in Christ Church and I shall keep in France. We shall together think of the sacrifice that forever takes away the sin of the world, and of the new higher life which rises by sacrifice out of death. Say to the people: Believe that the sacrifice is eternally worth while; that no true Resurrection can be to individual, to Church or nation unless men and women willingly die to all things base in order to give life to things true, pure and just. I pray for them, all and each, that God's eternal Benediction of Peace be with them always.

W. D. MAXON.

SHURLY'S UNIT HAS GREAT TASK

Located in Five Hotels; 3,000 Patients Capacity

"When the weather is clear we hear the boom of the great guns," Burt R. Shurly, chief of base hospital unit No. 36 in France, writes to Dr. W. A. Defnet of Detroit. Dr. Shurly's headquarters are located in a former hotel, a fashionable summering place of France.

"You have, no doubt, heard where we are by this time, in a beautiful watering place at the foothills of the mountains about 40 miles from the firing line," the letter continues. "We have five summer hotels that will accommodate 3,000 patients. Maj. Barrett has one called the Palace, Major Walker one named the Ceres and Maj. Berry has charge of a hotel called Des Sources and which he may name after Mt. Clemens.

Red Cross Farm

"This is a wonderful location with mineral springs all about, golf links of nine holes, eight tennis courts and a farm on which we shall have chickens, cows, sheep and hogs, maintained by the Red Cross. The Casino, formerly the greatest baccarat center next to Monte Carlo, is the most beautiful structure and that is where the enlisted men sleep. The officers are living in four villas adjoining the golf links.

"It is exceedingly cold here, with a heavy fall of snow at the present time, much like our winter in Detroit. The head hospital, named after the Detroit commandery, which is my particular pride and joy, was formerly a large hotel called the Central. We have room here for about 700 beds and at present have about 400 patients.

36 Hours from Coast

"We are about 36 hours from the sea coast and, as the transportation is bad, it often takes six weeks for a letter to reach home. At this head hospital I have Haughey, Shankwiler, Eugene Smith, Gaines, Van Rhee, Collins and Weaver, with 26 nurses and 30 enlisted men.

"Maj. Walker has charge of the general surgical hospital. Maj. Barrett has the Palace hotel, with 350 beds, and the Park hotel will be under Capt. McGraw, in general charge of medical cases.

"It is now just two months since we left home and while we are actually at work this is certainly only the beginning of an enormous hospital work, as we have 10,000 beds here, and three other units have just arrived in this vicinity.

"We expect to work night and day, for we have every confidence in the French and American soldiers to keep us from eating sauer kraut and sausages for dinner. Many of our officers have gone to the front, where they have had very wonderful experiences in observation in surgery at casualty stations.

Nurses Feel Cold

"The Y. M. C. A. is coming here and the daughter of Charles E. Hughes will conduct a Y. W. C. A. campaign among the nurses who are slowly freezing to death unless someone from home will send a large line of heaters. The coal is very scarce and the stoves are very small, the weather very cold and the wind blows continuously. I never felt better in my life except when I was on a vacation.

"This war is a very great sacrifice and of course we must not complain if it does not end this summer. We have no personal discomforts except for the extreme cold. You can tell our dear friends in Detroit that the warm things they gave us are working overtime.

Southerners Suffer

"We have been lucky as from the story of patients the winter is hard on those boys from Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Texas. We have a number of cases of rheumatism, and trench feet from frost bite and infection. The British in the trenches often stand in water up to the waist. This is an awful country for mud.

"We are so glad to be busy and useful and hope to get home at some sudden close of the war."

Nurse Personnel

August 15, 1917.

From: The Surgeon General, U. S. Army. 36.
To: The Director General, Military Relief, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
Subject: Nurse Personnel, Base Hospital No. 36.

Referring to Base Hospital No. 36 which is shortly to be ordered into service, I am directed by the Surgeon General to inform you that as this hospital will have a one thousand bed capacity, a nursing personnel of one hundred (100) will be required. It is requested that the names and credentials of these nurses be sent to this office as soon as it is convenient, as the orders for the mobilization of the hospital have been requested.

J. D. GLENNAN,
Colonel, Medical Corps.

Copy of letter for information Major Burt R. Shurly.

S.G.O.
J-V

Major B. R. Shurly,
Base Hospital Number 36,
Detroit, Mich.

You are to retain the nurses you have enrolled. We have notified Miss Noyes to this effect Johnson.

GORGAS.

Major Burt R. Shurly, Medical Reserve Corps,
Commanding Red Cross Base Hospital No. 36,
College of Medicine, Detroit, Mich.

The following received "quote" Washington, D. C., August twenty, 1917, Commanding General Central Department, Chicago, Illinois, Secretary of War directs that Base Hospital number 36, Detroit College of Medicine, Detroit Michigan, be mobilized and that you direct Major Burt R. Shurly, Medical Reserve Corps Commanding Hospital upon completion of mobilization to await instructions at Detroit from Commandant Medical Officers Training Camp Fort Benjamin Harrison as to date when he shall proceed to that place authorize him upon receipt of such instructions to proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison with his commissioned and enlisted personnel to report to the Commandant Medical Officers Training Camp for purpose of equipping and training his command. Personnel of this hospital consists of twenty-three reserve officers two of whom are dentists, one reserve quartermaster Officer, fifty reserve nurses, army nurse corps, one dietitian, one enlisted man medical department, one hundred fifty-two enlisted men medical enlisted reserve corps and five civilian employees civilian employees under war department regulations in time of war are entitled to pay transportation subsistence quarters, etc.

Major Shurly will be directed by this office to report to you orders for his commissioned personnel who are members of Medical Officers Reserve Corps will be ordered to active duty by this office you are authorized to order enlisted reserve corps men to active duty, report names of civilian employees to this office, furnish clothing, quartermasters supplies and ordnance to enlisted personnel at mobilization point. Nurses will not be mobilized at this time. Ship hospital equipment of this organization to Medical Supply Officer, Medical Supply Depot, Port of Embarkation Pier Number 45, North River, New York City, and advise Commanding General, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, as to date of shipment, weight and cubic capacity. "McCain quote." Can you mobilize enlisted personnel Detroit as service records requested eighth not received. Repeat by telegram to these headquarters any instructions you receive from Adjutant General Army.

HEISTAND.

REVEILLE

Published by B. H. No. 36

A. P. O. 732, A. E. F.

DEPARTMENTS MERGED IN EFFICIENCY DRIVE

**Base Hospital 36 Men Head Consolidated
Bureaus of This Hospital Center**

Consolidation has been the watchword at A. P. O. 732 during July. In order to obtain a greater degree of efficiency throughout the hospital center, similar departments in Base Hospitals 36, 23, 31 and 32 have been combined. Thus, the transportation departments of the four hospitals are now combined to form one central transportation department. Similar consolidations have been effected in the quartermaster, plumbing, electrical and medical supply departments.

While each Base Hospital retains its identity and operates as a separate unit as heretofore, employing its own staff of physicians, surgeons, nurses and other personnel, there is a marked improvement in the manner in which the machinery of the hospital runs, due to the consolidation of related departments.

Base Hospital 36 has furnished three chiefs under the new system—a very liberal share of the new positions of authority. Capt. A. F. Schons, formerly quartermaster of "36," is now in charge of the financial end of the quartermaster department for the center with the title of disbursing quartermaster. Sgt. Harry George is "boss" of the newly-created transportation department and Sgt. Orvin Havery is at the head of the electrical department for the four units.

ORPHAN KIDDIES SEND LOVE TO BENEFACTORS

**War Waifs Adopted by "36" Full of
Gratitude Toward Their American
"Parents"**

Our "children" are getting along fine. Of course you haven't forgotten that Base Hospital 36 has a "family" of three little French children who were robbed of all they had in the world by the kaiser's devils. They are three of the finest tots in France and we are proud of them.

The little ones who were adopted by "36" under the plan offered by the "Stars and Stripes," in conjunction with the Red Cross, have written their thanks and sent their love to their new "parents" from across the sea. The Red Cross has sent pictures of all three children and if the camera has reproduced them at all faithfully "36" is sure there isn't a better looking "family" anywhere.

Two little girls and one little boy comprise our "family." Josephine Jago, who is not quite three years old, is the ward of Hospital B and her grandmother, with whom she lives, has written for her, expressing her gratitude. Huguette Passabois, age six, was adopted by the nurses and she has written her childish thanks to her new protectors. Our boy, Aubin Robert, is six years old too, and is learning to write as fast as he can so he can tell the officers and men how much he thinks of his benefactors. Meanwhile, his mother and brother are writing for him and their letters leave no room for doubt as to the sincerity of their thanks.

Hey! Mr. Hoover! We haven't had a "baconless day" for ages.

Our idea of the hardest job in the war: Serving Uncle Sam as an M. P. in Nice.

The only Sam Browne belts being worn in the U. S. now, it seems, are those in the magazine pictures.

There are some things worse than being in the army. Think of the poor slacker at home waiting in agony for the hour when his number is called up.

Many Americans in France are now able to speak the language of the natives fluently. They are handicapped, however, by the fact that the Frenchmen can't understand them.

After the war is won, we're going to take all the money we've been sending home via the allotment route and set it aside for an ice-cream and chocolate soda fund. Do we hear a second?

There was a time when we thought that "Sunny France" was a case of mistaken identity, but we're ready to admit our error after having worn an O. D. blouse throughout the month of July.

That famous Russian "offensive to the rear" a couple of years ago was a wonder in its day, but it must take a back seat for Crown Prince Willie's "back to Berlin" movement now in progress.

After having been to Aix-les-Bains, some of the boys say the only difference they can notice between the Maries and Suzannes in France and the Marys and Susans back home is about 5,000 miles.

NEW ALLOTMENT SYSTEM

The army allotment system has been shorn of a considerable portion of its long and shaggy coat of red tape. This laudable stroke was accomplished within the past month by means of an order from GHQ. and henceforth the matter of allotments will be greatly simplified—for the record offices at least.

The outstanding feature of the new system is that all allotments not carrying government allowance and made out on Form 1-B, are cancelled as of June 30. If a soldier wishes to continue sending a portion of his sous and centimes back home to his fond parents or his best girl or someone like that, it is necessary to make reapplication.

A REAL REST CAMP

Those long-anticipated, much-delayed furloughs were obtainable during July. The reporter knows this to be a fact because he interviewed a number of those who were said to have obtained leaves and without exception they said they had been away and had had one whale of a time.

Parties of "permissionnaires" were sent to the Amexforce playground at Aix-les-Bains in the beautiful Savoy district of France. Leaves are for seven days, which means seven days at Aix-les-Bains exclusive of the time consumed in traveling.

These who have not yet been away are anxiously waiting for their turns, but the boys all say that the only song they can think of at Aix is "This is the Life."

TWO RECEIVE COMMISSIONS

Commissions have been received by two more of the enlisted personnel of B. H. 36. Sergeant C. F. Brown and Private R. F. Carpenter now wear leather puttees and Sam Browne belts; the former having been commissioned first lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps and has been assigned as assistant to the Mess Officer, and the latter as second lieutenant in the Q. M. corps and has reported to headquarters for duty.

THE CHAPLAIN'S FAREWELL

The Chaplain of Base Hospital No. 36, after nearly one year's intimate connection with the unit (since mobilization August 23, 1917) expects soon to return to the United States where he hopes still to serve B. H. 36 and the Great Cause. He has had a wonderful experience and can not sufficiently express his gratitude for the opportunity opened to him by Lt.-Col. Shurly who early invited him to serve as chaplain.

To Col. Shurly, to Col. Phillips and to all the officers, enlisted men and nurses of 36 he returns hearty thanks for their good-will. He wishes he might have served them all more effectually. He prays that God's blessing will continually rest upon Unit 36 and all its personnel and that every member of it, engaged in the common work of winning the war, will return in safety and honor to the great and beloved country to whose cause of human justice and liberty each has contributed a true service.

Men and women of 36! Remember the great year, A. D. 1918. May its memories sanctify your lives forever!

W. D. MAXON,
B. H. 36, July 29, 1918.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

Remember when the circus came to town back in Les Etats-Unis? The country folk all came in and watched the parade and blocked traffic. Something like that happened here on the Glorious Fourth—only there isn't much traffic to block. However, the town was full of visitors from the surrounding hamlets—and all here to help celebrate Uncle Sammy's birthday.

TRANSFERRED TO S. C.

Pvt. Fred C. Magnan has left for parts the censor won't reveal, having been transferred to the — Telegraph battalion, where he will have an opportunity to serve Uncle Sam in work for which he is especially equipped.

CHRONICLE

June 27. Dining room of Hospital B, Judge Galloway of Columbus gives address on "High Points in French History."

July 2. Informal Conference: "Religion and the Soldier."

July 4. Parade by Units 36 and 23, including convalescent patients, led by Post Band. Addresses by Lt.-Col. Shurly, Chaplain Feeney, Captain Russell, Secretary Houghton, Captain Gazet, Dr. Bouloumie and Chaplain Maxon. The Mayor of the town read his proclamation calling French inhabitants to honor the day.

July 7. In dining room of Hospital B, address by the Rev. Mr. Mounteney, Y. M. C. A. worker at Baccarat, a convalescent, on "What is Your Life."

July 9. "Religion and the Soldier." Informal conference in dining room of Hospital B. Fifty soldiers present. Several personal testimonies.

July 10. Dining room of Ceres address by Rev. Dr. Mead of Denver enthusiastically received. History and side-splitting stories.

July 14. French National Day, Americans participate. Impressive ceremonies in Town Hall and cemetery. Diplomas given to relatives of dead soldiers. Decorating graves of French, British, American.

July 16. Informal conference: "Religion and the Soldier."

July 19. Ceres dining room. Mrs. Elizabeth Parks Hutchinson, of New York, and Dr. Coffin, professor of Practical Theology in Union Theological Seminary, New York. High mark concert singing, and address upon "Spiritual Ideal and Power."

July 21. 500 American and French patients are received. Good news brought by Allies' successes on Western front. Evening in Ceres dining room Rev. Dr. Kilbourn's address: "Justice, Mercy and Reverence."

July 28. First open-air service, in front of Hospital B, for patients and personnel. Familiar hymns. Cello played by Miss Hammond; Pvt. Gilbert, solo; address by Rev. Dr. Kilbourn, Y. M. C. A. worker. Portable organ played by Pvt. Jones. Chaplain presiding.

RED CROSS TO OPEN CANTEEN

The American Red Cross has taken over the canteen work which has been conducted here for several months by the Y. M. C. A. and the workers of the latter organization at this station have said "au revoir." The Red Cross canteen is to be opened soon in their new hut.

EVEN BREAK IN BASEBALL

Base Hospital 36 split even with baseball adversaries since the last issue of the Reveille. Out of four games played, our team won two, losing the others by close scores.

Base Hospital 23 won the Fourth of July game, 2 to 1, and Base Hospital 31 won the game played July 14th by the score of 6 to 3. Co. B,—st Engineers met defeat at the hands of "36" on July 4th, the score being 5 to 3. Co. F,—st Infantry lost to us on July 7th, the score was 7 to 3.

C'EST LA GUERRE

Capt. Smith says "give the boys plenty"—A most generous spirit, it seems.

Sometimes he refers to "Brown Betty," And sometimes he means plenty of beans.

Those big black beans are delicious; In themselves they're a banquet complete.

And besides they're highly nutritious. So give the boys all they can eat.

BE CAREFUL "JAWN"

"Jawn" Cleary, the young man who bounded into the limelight in our last number with his painless surgery, has scored another success in the scientific realm. This time he leaps to fame with a filmless camera.

The secret of "Jawn's" wide acquaintanceship among mademoiselles of this section is now revealed. Scores of Marguerites and Madelaines have posed before the filmless camera, it is declared on good authority, and are now anxiously waiting for the pictures. "Jawn" hopes that the present allied effort will finish the war so that he can embark for the Etats-Unis before the riot starts.

Since returning from a couple of weeks' "furlough" with a hospital team at the front, "Kewpie" Williams has been showing all his friends how to go "over the top." His most interested audience recently was "Pete" Peters and "Ronny" Gilbert.

HERE AND THERE

Ringside fans were royally entertained the evening of July 27th when a number of boxing bouts between convalescents and members of the hospital personnel were staged in the park. The entertainment was arranged wholly by patients.

Sgt. "Barney" Barnett is mourning the loss of most of his carefully-cultivated, French grown moustache. Barney doesn't know just where he lost it, having missed it for the first time upon arousing from slumber.

Through transfer to the O. M. corps during the month of July, B. H. 36 has lost Sgt. Kennedy, and Pvts. Roberge and Ray Lyons. They are stationed at this center.

Sgt. "Tony" Helfenstein has been transferred from "36" to Medical Supply Depot No. 3. Our loss is "Tony's" gain because he's near enough to Paris to get a peek at the big town now and then.

"Deacon" Holmes is making a name for himself in prohibition circles through his efforts to put down strong drink.

We like the guy—
You like him too—
Who never was known
To say "beaucoup."

Joe Giroux and Jack Conway had some thrilling times and narrow escapes while away on leave. They report the girls in Lyons made eyes at them and acted real bold.

BASE HOSPITAL 36 GROWS

Twenty-five men have been added to the enlisted personnel of Base Hospital 36. Our new associates soon became as much a part of Unit 36 as if they had been with the outfit from the start. With the addition of 25 men we handle the great amount of work in the hospitals in a more capable manner. Their arrival relieved an ever-increasing strain.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

Blue Envelope Authorized by
Paragraph 10, G. O. No. 13.

Must not be used for money or valuables. Cannot be registered. Not to be censored regimentally but liable to censorship at the base.

I certify that the enclosed letter or letters refer to personal or family matters only, and that they contain no reference to military or other matters forbidden by censorship regulations.

(Name)

Rank

Countersigned

Rank

H. C. 116

SOLDIER'S LETTER.

More than one letter may be sent in this envelope. In this case, it should be addressed, "Base Censor."

Address only.



BASE BALL GAME TODAY

Leans vs. Fats
of Hospital "D"

To Be Played Friday Evening at 5:45 on Shurly Field

Line-up

FATS		LEANS	
Greanleaf	Burgwin	1st	Tanner
Pugh	L. F. Williams	2nd Peters	S. S. McQueen
Sorenson	P. Medcalfe	3rd Mroch	R. F. Klingman
Kenney	C. Wood	R. F. Smart	P. Wilkins
	S. S. Goodrich	C. F. Dougherty	C. Norton
			1st
			3rd
			2nd
			C. F.
			L. F.

This Will be a Seven Inning Game—We Hope.

Admission Free

Grandstand Seats for Ladies

A LARGE SIDE BET IS ON THIS GAME!

—1000 Centimes.



REPUBLIQUE FRANCAIS

Ville de Nancy

To our Allies of the United States

The inhabitants of Nancy, grateful for your generous assistance, and confident in the triumph of Justice and Right over Barbarism, unite with you most heartily today in celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence.

Hurrah for the United States of America!



A nos Allies des Etats-Unis

Les habitants de Nancy, confiants dans votre genereux appui pour assurer contre la barbarie dechainee le triomphe de la justice et du droit, celebrent de tout coeur avec vous la Fete commemorative de l'Independance des Etats-Unis.

Vivent les Etats-Unis d'Amerique!

Nancy, le 4 Juillet 1918

Le Maire,

G. SIMON.

"THE REVIEW"

TIME—From: Any Old Time After Sunset.

PLACE—To: Villa St. Marie.

SUBJECT:

Gaby Deslys will give a Select Selection.
Costumes by Captain Randall.
Scenery by Major Berry.
Annette Kellerman in a Swimming Exhibition.
Will also demonstrate Major Shurly's life-saving suit.

SHORT TALKS:

"Why is a Quartermaster?"
By Capt. Hickey, Capt. Schons and the New Quartermaster.
"Explaining the Evils of Intemperance."
By Major Getty.
"The Purposes of the Purity League."
By Major Clinton.

SONG SELECTION:

"Always Keep Your Heels Together."
Majors Barrett, Shurly, Walker, Fairbairn.
Chorus by the Cascarets.
DEMONSTRATION:
"How to Open a Keg According to the Manual."
Majors Rukke and Phillips.

BENEDICTINE—

Capt. Brown assisted by the Red Cross.

N. B.—

Major Russell will talk to himself.
Major McGraw is unavoidably detained at his Dance Hall.

Representing Departments and Hospitals of Base Hospital No. 36

BASEBALL SCHEDULE

FIRST WEEK

Central vs. Q. M. . . . Mon., May 6
Hdqs. vs. Parc. . . . Wed., May 8
Sources vs. Ceres. . . . Fri., May 10

SECOND WEEK

Palace vs. Sources. . . . Mon., May 13
Central vs. Hdqs. . . . Wed., May 15
Q. M. vs. Parc. . . . Fri., May 17

THIRD WEEK

Parc. vs. Central. . . . Mon., May 20
Q. M. vs. Hdqs. . . . Wed., May 22
Ceres vs. Palace. . . . Fri., May 24

FOURTH WEEK

Sources vs. Central. . . . Mon., May 27
Q. M. vs. Ceres. . . . Wed., May 29
Hdqs. vs. Palace. . . . Fri., May 31

FIFTH WEEK

Q. M. vs. Palace. . . . Mon., June 3
Central vs. Ceres. . . . Wed., June 5
Parc vs. Sources. . . . Fri., June 7

SIXTH WEEK

Ceres vs. Parc. . . . Mon., June 10
Sources vs. Hdqs. . . . Wed., June 12
Central vs. Palace. . . . Fri., June 14

SEVENTH WEEK

Ceres vs. Hdqs. . . . Mon., June 17
Parc vs. Palace. . . . Wed., June 19
Q. M. vs. Sources. . . . Fri., June 21

By the Combined Units: Base Hospital 36, Base Hospital 23, G. R. S. Unit 304 and Detached Organizations at this Center.

PROGRAM, JULY 4th

MORNING—

9:00. Units form in parade on Parade Ground and march via prescribed route to Grand Stand, opposite Galleries, where detachments will be dismissed.

9:30. Patriotic Services (Grand Stand).
Invocation Chaplain Maxon
Selection: "Stars and Stripes"

. Post Band

Address: Introductory.

. Chaplain Maxon

Address Lieut.-Col. Shurly

Selection: "National Emblem" Post Band

Address Chaplain Feeney

Address Captain Russell

Selection: "New Colonial.

. Post Band

Address Rev. E. J. Houghton

Address Captain Gazet

National Anthems Post Band

Marseillaise, America, God Save

the King, Star-Spangled Banner.

Doxology Sung in Unison

AFTERNOON—

1:30. Baseball Game. B. H. 36 vs. B. H. 23

3:30. Baseball Game.

. B. H. 36 vs. Co. B, 25 Engrs.

Open House Afternoon and Evening at

Officers' Club.

EVENING—

Entertainment in the Casino Theater for Hospital Personnel.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

Officers' Medical Society

Representing Base Hospitals in
France Nos. 36, 23; 31, 32

SATURDAY
FEBRUARY 16, 1918
HOSPITAL "A"

Meeting Called to Order at 7:30 P. M.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

Major Hiram A. Philips, Com. B. H. No. 36

PRESENTATION OF CASES

Clinical Staff B. H. No. 36

MY TRIP TO THE FRONT

Major A. E. Slanser, M.R.C., Com. B. H. 31

DANGERS OF THE FRONT

Captain J. P. Brennan, B. H. No. 23

MY VISIT TO THE BRITISH FRONT

Captain George Fay, M.R.C., B. H. No. 36

HEAD INJURIES

Major J. F. Fairbairn, B. H. No. 23

GENERAL DISCUSSION

REFRESHMENTS

Xmas

1918

MENU

Oyster Soup

Roast Pork with Dressing
Green Peas
Endive Salad

Assorted Cakes
Pumpkin Pie
Apple Pie

Coffee

Tea
Cigarettes and Candy

MUSIC

1. Medley
2. Havanola
3. Mighty Like a Rose
4. Underneath the Stars
5. For Me and My Gal
6. Medley of Popular Songs
7. I Lost My Heart in Honolulu
8. Star Spangled Banner

Apple Sauce
Brown Potatoes
French Dressing

Milk

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!



Every Precaution Must be Taken To Prevent a Fire From Starting
In This Hospital As There Is Very Limited Means
Of Preventing Total Destruction.

Locate means of exit, ascertain the windows that the rope ladder passes,
locate fire pails and fire grenades for the extinguishing of fire.

THE GENERAL ALARM FOR AIR RAIDS AND FIRE
WILL BE THE INTERMITTENT BLOWING
OF THE SERGEANT'S WHISTLE.

When leaving the building walk, do not run, be calm, do not cause excitement.

Physically fit convalescents will assist in removing bed patients under the
direction of officers and personnel.

In case of an AIR RAID everybody will remain on first floor and in base-
ment unless otherwise instructed.

In case of FIRE leave the building by nearest exit, assemble in the park ad-
joining the hospital and there remain until ordered to return to the hospital.



FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Roster of Officers

- ADAMS, ROSS U. Ross and Grace are living happily at 419 So. Burdick St., Kalamazoo.
- BARRETT, CHANNING W. The former proprietor of the Palace (sounds like a fight club) is practicing in the Marshall Field Annex Bldg., Chicago.
- BERRY, HENRY G. In Army circles "The Old Man." However, he is as young as ever and is working hard at Mt. Clemens, Mich.
- BROWN, CHAS. F. Charlie could not resist the temptation to return to France. He can be reached at the Guaranty Trust Co. in Paris. From "Missing" to "Banking" is a pretty big jump.
- BURSTEIN, LOUIS L. Looie's whereabouts are unknown.
- CARPENTER, ROLLA. Can be reached at 33 Hazelwood Ave.
- CLIFT, MYRON WILLIAM. Flint became too slow for Bill, so Detroit boasts of another valuable X Ray specialist. He is X Raying in the Shurly Bldg.
- COLLINS, WARD E. No one sees much of Dad. Kalamazoo seems to claim all of his time.
- DOWNER, IRA G. Ira has been married and is a proud father since his return from France. His office is 2201 E. Jefferson Ave.
- EAST, BION R. When By wasn't smashing baggage and moving equipment he did some Oral Surgery. His main duty seemed to be General Manager of the Bull Gang. He'd be glad to see anyone in his office in the Fine Arts Bldg. Miss McCaw is his able assistant.
- ELY, LEONARD W. Pop Ely has not been heard from.
- ERSKINE, HOWARD M. He was Adjutant, but that should be nothing against him now. When in New York, see him at 115 Broadway.
- FAY, GEORGE E. George is now on the third floor of the Professional Bldg., Peterboro and Woodward.
- FAY, SCOTT S. Last address, Miami, Florida.
- FITCH, FERRIS H. Ted did not stay with us long after he received his commission. He is married and is practicing law at 826 Dime Bank Bldg.
- FONT, ANTHONY J. Tony has brought his family from France and is practicing at 6482 Chene Street, Detroit.
- GAINES, CLAUDE B. Claude is practicing with Dr Shurly. He married Signe and has three children.
- GEORGE, HARRY. Harry is with Dodge Bros. and can be reached there any day.
- HARRIS, ALBERT E. Al is practicing at the corner of Kercheval and Van Dyke and you can see him any noon at the Army and Navy Club.
- HAUGHEY, WILFRED. The Judge returned to his pre-war profession of Medicine and can be located at 40 Poplar Street, Battle Creek.
- HOSMER, HARRY L. The Fire Chief and Base Ball Manager is practicing Orthodontia in the Stroh Bldg., but most any sunny day you'll find him at the Bloomfield Hills Country Club, practicing "Golfodontia"—(straightening his shot).
- JELKS, EDWARD. Whereabouts unknown.
- JOHNSON, CHESTER B. Chet is "farming" at Mt. Hood, Oregon, trying to forget Mrs. Harris' requests for wood and coal.
- MAXON, W. D. Our former Chaplain can be seen at 936 E. Jefferson Ave.
- MCARTHUR, ARTHUR. Irving McArthur's son has been practicing in Flint for some time and, strange to say, he is married. You can reach him at 401 F. P. Smith Bldg., Flint.

McGraw, THEODORE A. "Terrible Ted," as he was called "soto voce," has been to Vittel for a lengthy stay and reports very few empty beds in the "Parc." He also noted the absence of stoves. Col. McGraw's office is in the Shurly Bldg.

MATTHEWS, JAMES D. Uncle Jim is practicing on the ninth floor, David Whitney Bldg.

METCALFE, CARLTON R. Address is unknown.

RANDALL, HERBERT E. Herb is busy in Flint keeping Irving McArthur's son on the straight and narrow. His office is also in the F. P. Smith Bldg.

RAYNALE, GEORGE P. "Pat" still has trouble with his "dogs," but keeps busy in Birmingham and vicinity.

RUSSELL, CARLTON. Garretson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

SACKRIDER, GEORGE P. George is always glad to see any of the outfit, so if you are in Owosso, don't fail to give him a call.

SCRAFFORD, ROYSTON E. "Scraff," they say, is the best surgeon in Bay City—the other one is away a good part of the time. His golf game is not so good as it used to be. He's getting older.

SHANKWILER, REED A. "Faro Shank." He found that the wheel could not be beaten either by banker or player—he tried both. You can sympathize with him in the Shurly Bldg. any day.

SHURLY, BURT R. The C. O. keeps on the job in the Shurly Bldg. His offices are a hot bed of former "thirty-sixes."

SILL, JOSEPH. Last heard of at Pasadena, Calif.

SMITH, ARTHUR B. "A. B." is now specializing in X Ray at 10509 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

SMITH, EUGENE, JR. Gene has taken up golf as a side line. We've heard he is not very good, but he won't admit it. His office is 312 Professional Bldg., Detroit.

STAFFORD, LEO J. Leo can be reached at Adrian, Mich.

STONE, FRED LEE. "Stoney" is in Chicago—25 E. Washington St., keeping his eye on Jack Sweeney.

ANDREW SCHONS. "Andy" is still in the army, but not on the "Archipelago" of France.

SWEENEY, JOHN VALENTINE. All right, Jack. We won't say anything that your wife can take offense at, but we can say that old Jack was about the most popular bird in the outfit. How's that? Jack can be reached at 1064 Insurance Exchange Bdg., Chicago, Ill.

VAN RHEE, GEORGE. "Van" was a good boy. He spent all his evenings in his room either reading or writing to his wife. He admits it. We hope Buckie reads this. Van's office is 312 Professional Bldg.

WALKER, FRANK B. The "keeper" of the Ceres, one of the most beloved men in 36. His office is in the David Whitney Bldg.

WARREN, ARTHUR J. "Artur" used to get terribly homesick, but except for the Captain of the Orduna, who kept the ship in the trough of the waves, he liked and was liked by everyone. He keeps Dr. Berry company in Mt. Clemens.

WEAVER, CLARENCE E. "Buck" is taking X Ray pictures in the David Whitney Bldg. He and Stroupe are happily residing at 8559 Quincy Ave.

WOOLSTON, WM. H. Bill is practicing his profession at Albuquerque, New Mexico. He and the former Alice Gilmore have taken the town by storm.

Roster of Nurses

Upon receipt of your telegram of August 15th I consulted at once with Colonel Glennan and was informed by him that Base Hospital No. 36 is to have a thousand bed capacity and would therefore require a nurse personnel of one hundred. This information was then sent to Miss Noyes.

I do not think there will be any further difficulty in regard to the matter.

Yours very sincerely,

DORA E. THOMPSON,

Superintendent, Army Nurse Corps.

- Mrs. Betsey L. Harris, Chief Nurse, born Concord, N. H., grad. New York Infirmary for Women and Children, New York. One year student at Teachers' College, New York, in Dept. Nursing and Health. Supt. Sunshine San., Brooklyn, N. Y. Supt. Nurses' Methodist Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Instructor Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Supt. Children's Free Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Now at 14 Cushing Ave., Nashua, N. H.
- Miss Jennie Abramson, born Calumet, Mich., of Swedish descent. Graduate Copper Range Hospital, six months P. G. course at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Surg. Nurse C. R. Hospital 6 months. Supt. C. R. Hospital, 5 years, 9 months. Address Copper Range Hospital, Trimountan, Mich.
- Miss Maude Arkell, born St. Thomas, Ont. English parentage. Graduate Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Private duty since graduation. Address 3919 John R St., Detroit.
- Miss Emma A. Arnold, born Michigan. Graduate Bronson Hospital, Kalamazoo, Mich.
- Miss Marie M. Bach, born Pittsburgh, Pa. German and American parentage. Graduate Suburban General Hospital, New York. Private duty and Public Health nursing, California.
- Miss Eva G. Babcock, born Nova Scotia. Graduate Grace Hospital, Detroit. Address unknown.
- Miss Aurel Baker, born Eagle, Wis. American and English parentage. Graduate Illinois T. S. Cook Co. Hospital, Chicago, Ill. Surg. Nurse De Kalb City Hospital, De Kalb, Ill. Resident nurse at Ill. T. S. Red Cross nurse at Dayton, O., during flood. With Red Cross Unit in Russia in 1914. Married name Mrs. Purdee, Eagle, Wis.
- Miss Minnie V. Black, born Saginaw, Mich. Canadian and English parentage. Graduate Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Institutional work Detroit E. E. N. and T. Hospital, Detroit. Address 57 Alexandrine Ave., E., Detroit.
- Miss Eva G. Blackwell, born Orillia, Ont. Canadian parentage. Graduate Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Private duty nurse. Address 43 Ravenscroft Drive, Asheville, N. C.
- Miss Kathryn E. Burns, born South Frankfort, Mich., of Irish and Canadian parentage. Graduate Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Private duty nurse. Head nurse at Harper Hospital. With Dr. McKean, David Whitney Bldg. Office Assistant.
- Mrs. Frances Boulton, born Petrolea, Can., of Irish and Canadian parentage. Graduate Toledo Hospital. T. S. Toledo, Ohio. Private duty and ward work in Flower Hospital, Toledo. Address 4215 Burnham Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
- Miss Frances I. Caldwell, born Menominee, Mich. Canadian parentage. Graduate Illinois T. S. Cook Co. Hospital, Chicago, Ill. Supervisor City and County Hospital, St. Paul, Minn. Supervisor Glenville Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio. Head Nurse Cook Co. Hospital, Chicago, Ill. Head Nurse Angina Copper Company's Hospital, Arizona. Public work in Illinois. Address unknown.
- Miss Edith E. Campbell, born Middleville, Mich. American parentage. Graduate Bronson Hospital, Kalamazoo, Mich. Institutional and private nursing. Married.
- Miss Nellie M. Cavan, born Thurso, Can. Irish and Canadian parentage. Graduate Mercy Hospital T. S., Bay City, Mich. Private duty nurse. Address 67 Alexandrine Ave., E., Detroit.

- Miss Florence G. Cornes, born Cheshire, England, of English parentage. Naturalized citizen of U. S. Graduate Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Night Supervisor M. E. Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Operating Room Supervisor Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Now Mrs. Edward Tucker. Address 730 W. Euclid Ave., Detroit.
- Miss Alice Evelyn Cooper, born Leicestershire, Eng., of English parentage. Graduate Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Private duty and Superintendent Detroit E. E. N. and T. Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Now in charge of Shurly Out Patient Dept., 62 Adams Ave., W., Detroit.
- Miss Ethel F. Cotter, born Corning, Ohio, of Irish and Virginian parentage. Graduate Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio. Operating Room Supervisor Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio. Operating Room Supervisor Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Now Mrs. Thomas Peters, Columbus, Ohio.
- Miss Florence N. Crane, born Toronto, Can., of Canadian parentage. Graduate Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Private duty nurse now in Belgian Congo as missionary.
- Miss Grace M. Daly, born Indiana, of Kentuckian parentage. Graduate Nichols Memorial Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich. Now Mrs. R. U. Adams.
- Miss Ethel H. Davidson, born Belleville, Can., of Canadian parentage. Graduate Brockville General Hospital, Brockville, Ont. Private and institutional work. Address Lansing, Mich.
- Miss Lillian Dent, born Thurso, Can., of English and Canadian parentage. Graduate Grace Hospital T. S., Detroit, Mich. Public Health and private duty nursing. Married name and address unknown.
- Miss Frances L. Deyell, born Bobcaygeon, Ont., of Canadian parentage. Graduate Carbondale Emergency Hospital, Carbondale, Pa. Supervisor of ward and Convalescent Home of Children's Free Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Public Health Nursing, Detroit, Mich. Address 4815 Commonwealth Ave., Detroit.
- Miss Josephine Deyell, born Bobcaygen, Ont., of Canadian parentage. Graduate Carbondale Emergency Hospital, Carbondale, Pa. Post Graduate Woman's Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Supervisor Women's Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Private duty nurse. Address 4815 Commonwealth Ave., Detroit.
- Miss Rebecca M. Douglas, born Chester, So. Carolina, of American parentage. Graduate Dr. Joseph Price's School for Nurses, Philadelphia, Pa. Supt. Hospital Chester, S. C. Public Health nursing, Houghton Co., Mich. Now Institutional Nursing, Ventnor, N. J.
- Miss Jessie Duncan, born Kirkcaldy, Scotland, of Scotch parentage. Graduate Kings Co. Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Institutional work in Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Has given up the profession. Address 110 Orchestra Pl., Detroit.
- Miss Mary E. Gano, born Newport, Ohio, of American parentage, French Hugeunot descent. Graduate Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio. Institutional and Private duty. Hourly nursing. Address 67 Alexandrine Ave., E., Detroit.
- Miss Anna A. Dwyer, born U. S. Graduate Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Private nursing. Address 159 Gladstone Ave., Detroit.
- Miss Catherine E. Eoll, born Bristol, Eng., of Swedish and German parentage. Graduate Carbondale General Hospital, Carbondale, Pa. Night Superintendent Ridgeway Co. Hospital, Ridgeway, Pa. O. R. J. B. Ford Emergency Hospital, Wyandotte, Mich.
- Miss Frances Ferguson, born U. S. Now X Ray Technician. Address 224 Michigan St., Toledo, Ohio.
- Miss Ette C. Foster, born Canada, of Irish parentage. Graduate Woman's Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Married. Address unknown.

- Miss Margaret M. Geierman, born Clifford, Mich., of Alsatian and American parentage. Graduate St. Vincent's Hospital, Toledo, Ohio. Supt. Dr. Hogue's Private Hospital, Montpelier, Ohio. Institutional nursing at St. Vincent's Hospital, Toledo, Ohio. Instructor, Red Cross classes, Toledo, Ohio. Now Sister Mary John Mercy Hospital, Toledo, Ohio.
- Miss Sue C. Gallagher, born Logan, Ohio, of American parentage. Graduate Mt. Carmel Hospital T. S., Columbus, Ohio. Supervisor Hurley Hospital, Flint, Mich. Post Graduate Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Now Mrs. Rodeck, and a widow. Roosevelt Memorial Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich.
- Miss Catherine Gelineau, born Alexandria, Ont. Canadian parentage. Graduate St. Mary's Hospital T. S., Detroit, Mich. Private duty nurse. Married name Mrs. R. Waffle, Montclair Ave., Detroit.
- Miss Alice M. Gilmore, born Michigan, of Irish parentage. Graduate Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Private duty nurse. Married Dr. W. Woolston of B. H. 36. Address 1400 Central Ave., Albuquerque, N. M.
- Miss Kathryn Gorman, born Toledo, Ohio, of Canadian parentage. Graduate St. Vincent's Hospital, Toledo, Ohio. Bowling Green Sanitarium. Private nursing. Address 224 Irving St., Toledo, Ohio.
- Miss I. Malinde Havey, born Stoughton, Wis., of American parentage. Graduate Illinois T. S. Cook Co. Hospital, Chicago, Ill. Special courses at Lewis Institute, Chicago, and at Teachers' College, New York City. Industrial Nursing Chicago, Ill. Public Health Work, Ann Arbor, Mich. Now Director Public Health Nursing, Washington Division. Address Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C.
- Miss Marguerite Headley, born Cincinnati, Ohio, of American parentage. Graduate Toledo Hospital T. S., Toledo, Ohio. Private duty nurse. In California.
- Miss Eleanor Hine, born Winchester, England, of English parentage. Graduate St. Joseph's Sanatorium, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Post Graduate Woman's Hospital, New York City. Supervisor Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Board of Health nurse, Detroit, Mich. Now with Red Cross, Wyandotte, Mich.
- Miss Bertha M. Howard, born Baltimore, Md., of American parentage. Graduate Ohio Valley Genl. Hospital, Wheeling, W. Va. Post Graduate New York Polyclinic Hospital, New York City. Private and Institutional nursing. California.
- Miss Janet Jefferson, born England, of English parentage. Graduate Central Emergency Dispensary and City Hospital, Washington, D. C. Chief Nurse General Hospital, Los Angeles, Cal. Special Course in T. B. and Infant Welfare Work at Pittsburgh, Pa. Private duty and Institutional work. Last heard from address, 34 Aberdeen Rd., Galt, Ont.
- Miss Vera Johnson, born Dundas Co., Ont., of Canadian parentage. Graduate U. of M. Hospital T. S., Ann Arbor, Mich. Asst. Supt. T. S. U. of M. Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich. Private duty. Address unknown.
- Miss Anna C. Kaiser, born Detroit, Mich., of German and American parentage. Graduate Providence Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Operating Room work Providence Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Institutional work Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Welfare work Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich. Now with Dr. B. R. Shurly, 62 Adams Ave., W., Detroit. Residence 6015 12th St., Detroit.
- Miss Jessica A. Keating, born Belding, Mich., of Irish and American parentage. Graduate Ohio Valley General Hospital, Wheeling, W. Va. Anaesthetist Ohio Valley General Hospital, Wheeling, W. Va., Institutional nursing, U. S. V. Hospital No. 76, Laywood, Ill.

- Miss Amy Keel, born Detroit, Mich., of English parentage. Graduate Children's Free Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Private and Institutional nursing, Detroit, Mich. Now Mrs. A. R. Waugaman, 8658 Epworth Ave., Detroit.
- Miss N. Christine Keyes, born Byron, Mich., of American parentage. Graduate Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich. O. R. Supervisor Biltmore Hospital, Biltmore, N. C. School Nurse, Flint, Mich. Asst. Night Supt. Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill. English Muffin Tea Room, Monroe, Mich., present address.
- Miss Catherine Killoran, born Michigan, Irish parentage. Graduate St. Mary's Hospital T. S., Detroit, Mich. Private nursing. Address 5113 Maxwell Ave., Detroit.
- Miss Grace Knapp, born Rutland, Vt., of American parentage. Now Mrs. C. B. Starr. Address 241 Kenilworth Ave., Detroit.
- Miss Elizabeth LaForge, born Elk Rapids, Mich., of American parentage. Graduate Battle Creek San., Battle Creek, Mich. Post Graduate Bellevue, New York City. Special course Cleveland Babies' Disp., Cleveland, Ohio. Night Supt. Hurley Hospital, Flint, Mich. Babies' Milk Fund, Detroit, Mich. Board of Health, Detroit, Mich. Now Supervisor of Nurses' Health Dept., Birmingham, Ala.
- Miss Nellie Leggate, born Watford, Ont., of Scotch and Canadian parentage. Graduate Toledo Hospital, Toledo, Ohio. Private duty nurse. 2460 Maplewood Ave., Toledo, O., is her address.
- Miss Grace I. Lewis, born Riga, Mich., of American parentage. Graduate Toledo Hospital, Toledo, Ohio. Private duty nurse. County nurse. Address Howell, Mich.
- Miss Minnie A. Lester, born Mitchell, Ont., of Irish and Canadian parentage. Graduate Hurley Hospital, Flint, Mich. Night Supt. Children's Free Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Private duty nursing. Address unknown.
- Miss Ethel M. Lickley, born Salida, of American parentage. Graduate Toledo Hospital T. S., Toledo, Ohio. Private duty nurse. Is teaching Hygiene and Home Nursing in Waite High School. Address 2124 Scottwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
- Miss Elsie M. Lockhart, born Jackson, Mich., of Scotch parentage. Graduate Jackson City Hospital T. S., Jackson, Mich. Head Nurse Kenosha, Wis., City Hospital. Post Graduate Women's Hospital, New York City. Public Health Nurse, Cleveland, Ohio. Attending University of California.
- Mrs. Emile T. Lohr, born Staunton, Va., of American parentage. Graduate George Washington University Hospital, Washington, D. C. Private duty nurse. Address unknown.
- Miss Florence J. Lyons, born Ontario, of Canadian parentage. Graduate Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich. California address unknown.
- Miss Emma J. McCaw, born Port Perry, Ont., of American and Canadian parentage. Graduate Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Asst. Supt. Aultman Hospital, Canton, Ohio. B. of H. Nurse, Detroit, Mich. Is still with Dr. East, at 58 Adams Ave., W., Detroit. Residence, 5060 Commonwealth Ave.
- Miss Sarah A. McDonald, born Wapakoneta, Ohio, of Irish and American parentage. Graduate Woman's Hospital, New York, N. Y. Operating Room Nurse Women's Hospital, New York. Head Nurse Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury, Conn. Private duty and office work. Is now in Colorado. Address unknown.
- Miss Emma J. MacDonald, born Michigan, of Canadian parentage. Graduate Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Private nursing. Address 77 E. Canfield Ave., Detroit.
- Miss Margaret McDonald, born Verbank, N. Y. Graduate St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pa. Head Nurse New York Infirmary for Women and Children, New York City. Visiting Nurse and private duty. Is in New York. Address unknown.
- Miss Martha J. Macdonald, born P. E. Island, Can., of Scotch and Canadian parentage. Graduate N. E. Hospital T. S., Boston, Mass. Address unknown.

- Miss Marie P. Mayer, born Muskegon, Mich., of French Canadian parentage. Graduate St. Mary's Hospital T. S., Detroit, Mich. Private and Office nursing. Now Mrs. Owen Berry, La Salle, N. Y.
- Mrs. Nellie Malone, born Canada. Graduate Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Private duty nurse. Last heard of in Alaska.
- Miss Florence Martin, born Mich., of Canadian and American parentage. Graduate St. Mary's Hospital T. S., Detroit, Mich. Assistant Registrar, Central Bureau of Nursing. Address 2972 Second Ave., Detroit.
- Miss Edith Medhurst, born London, England, of English parentage. Graduate Southwark Infirmary, London, Eng. Special training, Heath Hospital, Bexley, Kent. Special training Fulham Infirmary, London, Eng. Post Graduate Lying In Hospital, New York, N. Y. Acting Supt. Norwich Hospital, Norwich, N. Y. Private duty nurse. Address 67 Alexandrine Ave., E., Detroit.
- Miss Blanche Meyers, born Sombra, Ont., of Canadian parentage. Graduate Surgical Sanatorium, Battle Creek, Mich. Private duty nurse. Red Cross Instructor in Hygiene and Home Nursing. Address 1256 W. High St., Detroit.
- Miss Norma F. Miller, born Ohio City, Ohio, of American parentage. Graduate Toledo Hospital, Toledo, Ohio. Private duty nurse. California.
- Miss Pearl R. Miller, born Avoca, Neb., of American parentage. Graduate Lord Lister T. S., Omaha, Neb. Night Superintendent, Lord Lister Hospital, Omaha, Neb. Post Graduate Battle Creek San., Battle Creek, Mich. Board of Health Nurse, Detroit, Mich. In Omaha, Neb.
- Miss Ella Moran, born Maidstone Cross, Ont., of Irish parentage. Graduate St. Mary's Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Private duty and Board of Health Nurse, Detroit, Mich. In California.
- Miss Martha G. Murphy, born Michigan. Graduate Grace Hospital T. S., Detroit, Mich. Social Service Work, Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Hourly nursing. Address 2972 Second Ave., Detroit.
- Miss Clara A. Olson, born Northfield, Wis., of Norwegian parentage. Graduate Bronson Hospital T. S., Kalamazoo, Mich. Private duty nurse.
- Miss Lydia J. Olsen, born Ishpeming, Mich., of Norwegian parentage. Graduate University of Michigan T. S. Anaesthetist and Visiting Nurse, Gwinn Hospital, Gwinn, Mich. Visiting Nurse, Detroit, Mich. Married name Mrs. Paul Clark, Belleville, Mich.
- Miss Lydia M. Pailca, born Winchester, Va., of American parentage. Graduate City Hospital, Washington, D. C. Private duty and Public Health Nurse. Married name Mrs. G. J. Edwards. Address Lake Mills, Wis. Has one son.
- Agnes W. Reid, 442 North Orchard St., Madison, Wis. Assistant Professor of Nursing at University of Wisconsin. Supt. of Bradley Memorial Hospital. President Wisconsin State Nursing Association.
- Aurel Baker Pardee, Eagle, Wis. Telephone No., 445. Present business, Diplomacy. Married.
- Miss Carrie J. Ramler, born Toledo, Ohio, of American parentage. Graduate Toledo Hospital T. S., Toledo, Ohio. Private Office duty. 1515 Norwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
- Miss Louise J. Reutz, born Napoleon, Ohio, of German parentage. Graduate St. Vincent's Hospital T. S., Toledo, Ohio. Private Office, St. Vincent's Hospital. Private and Office work. 2124 Scottwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
- Miss Margaret C. Roll, born Clontarf, Minn., of American parentage. Graduate Toledo Hospital, Toledo, Ohio. Private and Institutional Nursing. Now X Ray Technician, 224 Irving St., Toledo, Ohio.

- Miss Rosanna Schulte, born Bridgeville, Pa., of American parentage. Graduate St. Joseph's Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa. Board of Health and T. B. Work, Detroit, Mich. Now in California.
- Miss Signe Schwartz, born New Haven, Conn., of Swedish parentage. Graduate Children's Free Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Private duty and Board of Health duty, Detroit, Mich. Married Dr. C. B. Gaines. Address 5420 Fischer Ave., Detroit. Has two children.
- Miss Penelope C. Smith, born Baltimore, Md., of American parentage. Graduate Springfield, O. City Hospital. Instructor of Probationers Grant Hospital, Ohio. Asst. Supt., Robinwood Hospital, Toledo, Ohio. Address unknown.
- Miss Julia A. Stahl, born Dowagiac, Mich., of German parentage. Graduate U. of M. Hospital T. S., Ann Arbor, Mich. Private duty nurse. In Ann Arbor at present time.
- Miss Estelle P. Stroupe, born Bourne Terre, Mo., of American parentage. Graduate Mayfield Mem. Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. Private and Institutional duty. Married Dr. Clarence Weaver, B. H. 36. Address 8539 Quincy Ave., Detroit.
- Miss Ann Strub, born Ohio, of German and American parentage. Graduate Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio. Private and Institutional duty. At present Supervisor Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit.
- Miss Dolina Stuart, born Durness, Southerlandshire, Scotland, of Scotch parentage. Graduate Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Private duty nurse. Now at V. H. 51, Tucson, Ariz. Institutional nursing.
- Miss Adelaide Tallion, born Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., parentage American-French descent. Graduate U. B. A. Hospital T. S., Grand Rapids, Mich. Private and Institutional work. School nurse. 1072 Cardage St., Sault Ste. Marie, Canada.
- Miss Jean Thomson, born Ontario, Can., of Scotch parentage. Graduate Sarnia General Hospital, Sarnia, Ont. Private duty nurse. Married Serg. Buchannon. Address Pontiac, Mich.
- Miss Phoebe R. Tullar, born Marshall, Mich., of American parentage. Graduate T. S. Battle Creek San., Battle Creek, Mich. Visiting Nurse at Dayton and Detroit, Mich. Now Mrs. Robert Scruggs. Address 980 Forest St., Memphis, Tenn.
- Miss Harriet Turner, born Rockford, Essex Co., Eng., of English parentage. Graduate Toledo Hospital, Toledo, Ohio. Private duty nurse. General nursing. Address 2124 Scottwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
- Miss Verna Ulrey, born Indiana, of American parentage. Graduate U. of M. T. S., Ann Arbor, Mich. Post Graduate, Bellevue Hospital, New York. Night Supt., Deaconess Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind. Surgical nurse Fordham Hospital, New York City. Asst. Supt., U. of M. Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich. Address unknown.
- Miss Josephine W. Valentine, born Urbana, Ohio, of American parentage. Graduate University of Pennsylvania Hospital T. S., Philadelphia, Pa. Supervisor Toledo Hospital, Toledo, Ohio. Served in Red Cross Unit in Belgrade, Serbia, 1916. Present address Soo Chow Hospital, Soo Chow, China.
- Miss Anna L. Virtue, born Nanticoke, Pa., of Irish and American parentage. Graduate Carbondale General Hospital T. S., Carbondale, Pa. Night Supervisor Ithaca City Hospital, Ithaca, N. Y. Supervisor Children's Free Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Country nursing. Address 148½ N. Broadway, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
- Miss Edna Waterman, born Columbus, Ohio, of American parentage. Graduate Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio. Public Health nurse, Columbus, Ohio. O. R. Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Married name Mrs. Stewart Sedgewick. Newark, Ohio.
- Mrs. Clara H. Widdicomb, born Brandon, Wis., of American parentage. Graduate Butterworth Hospital, Grand Rapids, Mich. Private and School nursing, Grand Rapids, Mich. Now Mrs. R. H. Hall, 204 Pearl St., Belding, Mich.

- Miss Jessie M. Wilson, born Monongahela Co., W. Va., of American parentage. Graduate Battle Creek Hospital T. S., Battle Creek, Mich. Private duty nurse. Address unknown.
- Miss E. Gertrude Witban, born Detroit, Mich., of English parentage. Graduate Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Private and Public Health duty. Doing Public Health nursing in Michigan.
- Miss Esther I. Wonderly, born Fremont, Ohio, of American parentage. Graduate Toledo General Hospital, Toledo, Ohio. Private duty nurse. At present Supervisor of Surgery, General Hospital, Toledo, Ohio.

Roster of Enlisted Men

- ADAMCZAK, JOHN W. Whereabouts unknown.
- ADAMS, AVON D. 1619 East Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Mich.
- AIVALIER, JOHN. Chef at The Country Club, Grosse Pointe. Marcelle and John are reported "still happy." Marcelle's two brothers are now in Detroit and are still awed by the wonders of a big city.
- ALLEN, ORAN C. Graduated from Law School June, 1922. Can be reached care of Bland Pugh, 826 Dime Bank Building.
- ANDERSON, JOHN. The professor's address is 3358 Vicksburg Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.
- ANTONOTTI, THOMAS. Whereabouts unknown.
- APRIL, HENRY. Address unknown.
- ASKAM, JOHN C. 503 West Lawn Ave., Findlay, Ohio. Honest John.
- AUKSTIKALNIS, ANTHONY. Little Tony can be reached any bright summer day in the kitchen of the Oakland Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Mich.
- BACKUS, SAMUEL G. Sam finds that there is more actual cash in the Real Estate business than in Law. He is selling improved and vacant property in the Metropolis of Pontiac and can be reached in care of Backus & Bell, No. 8 Marsh Block, Pontiac.
- BAIN, COLIN T. Has just purchased some property and will live with wife and family at 1527 Richton Avenue, Highland Park, Mich. Reports have him working for Henry Ford—NOT in the kitchen.
- BAKER, ASA M. Still in the Dental business. Room 3, Tower Bldg., Saginaw, Michigan.
- BARNETT, ALBERT J. Runs the finest pool room in the city at 7263 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. It is claimed that Barney was once a member of the Swiss Navy, so he should know how to run a Billiard Parlor.
- BAYNE, JACK. The Kid Glove cook. Jack says that he is selling shoes for the Queen Quality Shoe Shop—ladies exclusively. Are there any remarks? Married and lives at 4018 Milford Ave., Detroit.
- BEACH, WATSON. At present attending the Detroit Medical College. Lives 5274 Lincoln Ave., Detroit.
- BEAR, PHILLIP. Phil is working for the Cadillac Motor Car Co. and at present resides at 676 Charlotte.
- BENTON, GEORGE. Purchasing Department, Cadillac Motor Car Co. Don't know what he does, but he sure punched a mean typewriter in France.
- BIBER, EDWARD A. 826 Walnut Street, Lansing, Mich. Chief side line was Photography in France—What is it now?
- BLACKWELL, STEPHEN J. Address unknown.
- BLANCHARD, OLEY R. Spit Ball King of the A. E. F. Oley was married a short time after his return. He has a regular job now—on a farm—has to take the sheep out for a walk every day, they say. Everybody in the County knows Oley, so just Clinton, Michigan, will reach him.
- BOGUE, ARTHUR P. Keeling & Bogue, Attorneys, Pontiac. Married and twice a Papa.
- BOYCE, BRINKLEY. Address unknown.
- BRADLEY, JAMES. Old Jim has dropped from sight and none seem to know anything about him.
- BUCHANAN, VANCE B. Buck stole a march on many of us and married Miss Thompson, R. N. At last reports they were still living happily together at 72 Green Street, Pontiac.
- BURGWIN, FRANK P. Oak Grove, Michigan. Sounds like an awfully nice place.
- CALLOWAY, WILLIAM L. Address unknown.
- CAMPBELL, BRUCE. Adrian, Michigan.

CAMPBELL, JAMES V. Attending University of Michigan and can be reached at the DKE House, 1555 Washtenaw Street, Ann Arbor. Jim's diary helped a lot in the compilation of this book—hats off.

CARLIN, HARRY. Someone must have murdered the Bugler. Whereabouts unknown.

CARVER, HARRY T., JR. 2641 West Grand Blvd., Detroit.

CASHMORE, JOE M. Wyandotte, Michigan, will get him.

CASHMORE, WILLIAM S. Last heard from Bill he was running a train of trucks. We do know he is married and lives in River Rouge—the bad man's town.

CHILDS, WILLIAM P. Address unknown.

CHRISTENSEN, EMANUEL. Blanchard, Michigan.

CILIAK, THOMAS W. The Chinese Plumber is married and resides at 2684 Charlevoix Ave., Detroit.

CLEARY, JOHN. Jawn had many trades. He was the only Veterinarian connected with 36 and showed the natives the hows and whys of clipping Dogs' tails. Jawn was also a bear with the camera, taking pictures without films. Last reported address was 222 East Elizabeth Street, Detroit.

CLEMMER, CLARENCE. Care of The Willard Storage Battery Co., 1242 Cass Avenue, Detroit.

CLIFTON, JOHN E. Address unknown.

CLINE, HARRY. No one seems to have any dope on Harry.

COGAN, FRANCIS R. Cogan the Cop can be reached at 1629 Beniteau Street, Detroit. Don't think he is on the police force now.

COLLINS, CHARLES B. Address unknown.

COMERFORD, JACK W. Litter Jack is married, paid his dues to the Association, and lives at 7927 East Lafayette Blvd.

CONWAY, JOHN J. Little John is located at 127 Fair St., S. E., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

COOK, RAYMOND L. Address unknown.

COQUOZ, MAURICE. Coco took a trip over the seas to the old country since the war and brought home a boyhood sweetheart. They are living at 454 Medbury Avenue, Detroit.

CORDES, WESLEY. Papa Cordes is entrenched with wife and family at 1085 Meldrum Avenue.

COWAN, HARRY J. Harry married a French girl in Paris. She spoke no English, he spoke no French, but they both knew a smattering of Yiddish, so everything went smoothly. Address unknown.

CUMMINGS, ROY C. Roy is selling Farm property, married and lives at New Baltimore, which, in the Real Estate language, is a suburb of Detroit. From the best carpenter in the A. E. F. to Real Estate is an awful drop, Roy.

CURRAN, JAMES. Jim is doing his duty as a loyal citizen and is on the Police Force in Pontiac. He claims to be in training for an M. P. job in Paris during the next war.

CZUBAKOWSKI, WACLAW. No wonder we do not know his whereabouts—we can't even ask where he lives.

DAVIS, HAROLD. Doc was a mean one on a motorcycle. Mothers called their children in the house when they saw his dust. They say that poultry has not yet returned to normal numbers. Doc did not know that chickens were meant to lay eggs and not to die under a motorcycle. Mrs. Davis has gone back to France for a short visit.

DELISLE, WILLIAM. Bill's address is unknown.

DENNISON, EDWARD J. Address unknown.

D'HAENE, CYRIL. Deehaw is married and living at 417 Navahoe Ave, Detroit. He has gotten into the Radio game, we understand.

DILL, HUGH L. Hugh is attending the Detroit College of Medicine and lives at 1011 Ferdinand Ave., Detroit. Apparently he did not have enough pills in the Army.

DINIZIO, DONATO. Huckstering, we hear. Address unknown.

DISCHER, GEORGE. The Vittel Jockey is still at the old stand in the Recreation Barber Shop, working from morning 'til night. George sees more of the gang than anyone else—we know him so well, no tips are necessary.

DIVELY, WALTER. Address unknown.

DOMBROWSKI, DONATO. He was so hard boiled no one wants to know where he lives.

DOUGHERTY, FRANK. You always did have to “show down” to Frank—now he lives in Missouri—232 Good Hope Street, Cape Girardeau.

DUFAULT, ALFREDO. The Duke was last heard from in Paris. If you want to find any dope on him, write to Charlie Brown, Paris.

EMORY, JAMES C. Address unknown.

ENTWISTLE, JOHN. John is married and lives at 1934 Clements Ave., Detroit.

ERWIN, KENT. Kent is not doing much pharmacy these days—the life insurance business seems to be too good. Married and lives 5040 Linsdale Ave., Detroit.

EVANS, ARTHUR. Davison, Michigan.

EVANS, DANIEL H. Nobody knows what became of Lightning when we demobilized. The only time he ever showed speed was leaving Camp Custer.

EWALD, CLARENCE. The fancy cook lives at 1305 17th Street, Detroit.

FAIRCHILD, HORATIO. Address unknown.

FANTONE, GUISEPPE. Address unknown—we'll bet it is either Canada or Cuba.

FERYO, MIKE. Nobody has seen Mike, either.

FINN, SILAS M. Munger just couldn't stay away from France and has made one trip since his discharge. He is now at 70 West Bethune Ave., Detroit.

FORNARIS, GUSTAVE A. Address unknown.

FOSTER WILLIAM D. Toledo.

FOWLER, CECIL A. The Roulette King. Whereabouts unknown, but thought to be care of the National City Bank, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A. It costs a lot to go down there.

FOX, LELAND G. Address unknown.

FRASER, ROBERT. We were not positive that Bob was really Scotch, but he says he was born in Alloa, Scotland, in 1895 and came to this country in 1913. He is a partner in the firm of Brooks & Fraser, 7700 Kercheval Ave., Detroit.

FULTON, WILLIAM R. Address unknown.

GAMBLE, ROY G. Roy has a studio at 253 West Fort Street and is making a name for himself in the Art world. Some of his overseas work is represented in this book. He tells me that he is not doing any signs or placard work.

GAUTHIER, JOSEPH G. Joe is claim agent for the Grand Trunk—see him for quick adjustments. You can reach him at 400 Grand Trunk Bldg., 400 East Jefferson Ave.

GENTHE, WALTER. 119 Oak Street, Wyandotte, Michigan. Walter is selling Dodge cars down his way.

GEORGE, HENRY. Whereabouts unknown.

GEORGE, RICHARD. Dick is a salesman and lives at 9260 Gratiot Ave.

GILBERT, DWIGHT. Freight Agent for the C. B. & Q. Railroad. Lives 42 North Ashland Ave., LaGrange, Ill.

GILBERT, RONALD. Ron was in Hollywood for some time after discharge, but it was too tame for him, so we find that he is again in Detroit, 607 Lincoln Building.

GIROD, JOHN FRANK. Whereabouts unknown.

GIROUX, JOSEPH M.—Whereabouts unknown. They say Joe had a great reputation as a boxer—he needed it.

GOODRICH, EDMOND T. Eddie is now connected with the Standard Accident Insurance Company and from reports has been traveling quite a bit. Speed was his middle name.

- GREEN, WILFRED. Still plying his Pharmaceutical trade at 4462 Fort Street, West. Under certain conditions Bill was an excellent furniture mover in Vittel—circumstances have changed that, however.
- GREENLEAF, LAWRENCE. 1684 Glendale Ave., Detroit. Part of each twenty-four hours devoted to making Fords.
- GRIFFITH, JAMES H. Poor old Grif. No one seems to know where he is located.
- HACKETT, PERCY D. Address 262 Prospect Place, Ridgewood, N. J.
- HAMILTON, ARTHUR M. Another mean dishwasher in the West. 2910 Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.
- HAMILTON, THOMAS J. These Westerners seem to hang together. T. J. can be reached Box 211, Arcade Stehan, Los Angeles, Cal.
- HAMILTON, DAVID O. Dave is married, has one heir and is upholding 36 traditions in Greenwich Village, New York City.
- HARDEN, CHARLES J. The high toned cop can be reached at 5017 Seminole Avenue, Detroit.
- HARPER, RALPH. Do not know what Ralph is doing, but he lives at 201 N. Ingham Street, Albion, Mich.
- HARRIGAN, BERNARD A. This red headed sergeant can be reached at 245 No. Washington Ave., Battle Creek, Mich. Someone saw him in California recently, but guess he was only sojourning.
- HARRISON, FLOYD W. While he may have nothing to do with politics, yet he lives in a bad place. Wyandotte, Route No. 1, Lincoln Park, Mich.
- HASS, HERBERT. This wild driver is at 523 N. Adams Street, Mason City, Iowa.
- HATCH, CARL A. Still nutting at Eloise, Michigan.
- HAVEY, ORVIN T. The best electrician in France is now following the same trade at 301-5 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin. We hear he is married.
- HEALY, WILLIAM A. Purchasing Agent for the Standard Tool and Mfg. Company, Detroit.
- HENSELL, ALFRED C. Augusta, Michigan.
- HERBST, GEORGE C. George enlisted as a "tailor," but he never pressed a suit in his life. He lives 2406 Fisher Ave., Detroit, and still tailors.
- HOLBROOK, CARL. Carl is now a full fledged lawyer—guess he wanted to find out how to keep out of the next war. You can find him at Clare, Michigan.
- HOLLAND, CORNELIUS. The old skipper is living in Canada—of course there is a better opportunity in Windsor, but we miss him on this side. We wonder if he finds "poultry getting" at night as productive here as in France. We must hand it to the Skipper, for he picked up the French language more quickly than anyone. Go see him at 1045 Hall Street, Windsor, Ont., Canada—you won't regret the visit.
- HOLMES, HAROLD S. You can locate Ducky at the corner of John R and Orchestra Place, Detroit.
- HONEY, WILLIAM E. Bill, we understand, is still following the Hearse at 124 W. Kilborn St., Lansing, Mich.
- HUDDLE, WILBUR T. Nobody seems to know what has become of old Bill.
- HUNT, STANLEY D. Red has a drug store at 7293 Lane Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- HYDE, G. WARREN. Britz is studying medicine at Ann Arbor and lives at 300 No. Ingalls Street, same town. We surely thought with such a middle name and his experience in France he would have had a good postmastership under the present administration.
- IRELAND, LESLIE G. Ireland is with the Walker Sign Company. They say he is the fellow who turns the sign lights on and off. He lives at 1799 Parker Ave., Detroit.
- ISRAEL, NORMAN. Whereabouts unknown—probably with the pilgrimage to Palestine.
- IVES, CHARLES F. Chuck has about finished his Law Course at Ann Arbor and will enter the cold business world with Warren, Cady, Ladd and Hill, in the Union Trust Building.

JOE, VALENTINE. Valentine is encamped in his Clinical Lab. at 736 David Whitney Building—White coat n'everything.

JOHNSTON, EARL L. Earl is married and was presented the other day with a baby girl, who resides with the rest of the family at 236 Rhode Island Ave., Royal Oak, Mich.

JONES, ADRIAN R. Bruno at last reports was still on friendly terms with Britz and is also going to be one of the foremost surgeons in Detroit. At present he lives at 1701 Field Ave., Detroit, Mich.

JOSLYN, LEE E., JR. Another attorney. If any of the boys get in jail there surely is a battery of lawyers to get them out of trouble. Lee is with his father at 1530 First National Bank Building.

KELLY, GERALD F. 137 Rhode Island Ave., Highland Park, is where Big Kelly hangs up his hat.

KELLY, SHERMAN. Little Kelly is a Deputy in Judge Goff's court, whatever that means, and lives at 1627 Atkinson Ave.

KENNY, GEORGE H. George is with W. A. C. Miller in the lumber business—married—one "cheild" and resides 9315 Monica Ave., Detroit.

KLINGMAN, JESSE. Jess can be located with the J. F. Hartz Co., Broadway, Detroit, Mich.

KNAPP, CLARENCE. Clarence is dealing in Fords or anything movable and resides at 88121 Durand Ave., Detroit, Mich. They say that Clarence became so familiar with Joan of Arc one time that he came home with many bruises. Of course he claimed that he fell off his bicycle, but Skipper Holland says different.

KRAMER, WALTER H. Serg. Kramer has disappeared. No one has heard or seen anything of him.

LIBBE, FREDERICK B. Fred is living at 7253 Kercheval Ave.

LOCKHART, HARRY J. Last heard from him was 214 E. Oakland Square, Bellefontaine, Ohio.

LUTEY, CARROL. Carrol is living at 17198 Gallagher Ave., Detroit.

LYONS, LEO J. They say he is with Henry Ford and lives at 8746 Kercheval Ave., Detroit.

LYONS, RAY T. Also making automobiles with Studebaker, and lives happily with Leo at the above address.

MCCONNELL, HARRY J. Harry is still in Hospital work at the State Hospital in Pontiac.

MCDONALD, CLAUDE. Claude is selling stocks and lives at 724 Van Dyke Ave., Detroit.

MCGILLICUDDY, WALTER E. Would you believe it, Mac is married? He is still in the Shurly Hospital, 62 West Adams Ave.

MCCQUEEN, RONALD H. 2334 Fourth Ave., Detroit.

MACK, FLORIAN. Last heard from, Mack was in Defiance, Ohio.

MARCHANT, HERBERT. Our Old Reliable Organist resides at 4003 Pingree Ave., Detroit.

MARKS, JOHN. Want a cigar? See John in the Book Bldg.

MARTIN, RICHARD. Franklin Mine, Houghton, Mich.

MASON, JOHN R. Last address 38 Leicester Court, Detroit. Some say he is working at Ford's.

MEDCALFE, WILLIS R. The printer of the Reveile seems to have disappeared. No one knows his address.

MEISNER, LEO J. Leo is working with the Morris Plan Bank and lives at 3633 Field Ave. Detroit.

MELVILLE, DONALD. 264 Winona Ave., Highland Park, Mich.

MERRIMAN, LLOYD. We understand that he is still in Newspaper work, but his address is unknown.

METCALF, RUSSELL. 1710 Abbott Street, Detroit.

MILROY, RAYMOND T. Merkle is still getting fat and has a big political job in the County Building. He lives at 802 Calvert Street, Detroit.

MONTE, ALBERT J. Monte was a motor cop at last reports in Ecorse. If he does not like you, you better not drive through Ecorse. Ask B. R. S.

MORRISON, LESTER A. 758 Calvert Ave., Detroit. We have heard that he about owns the Proctor & Gamble Co. Lester always was clean, but it's a big question about that 99 44/100% pure.

MROCK, JOHN. 2267 St. Joseph Street, Detroit. During John's leisure hours he could be found at his old profession—selling bottles, etc., to Du Lac—down on the river.

MYRING, HERBERT J. 1932 Clements Ave., Detroit.

NASH, WALTER R. Howell, Michigan. Think he must be farming.

NORTON, FRANK. Frank is with J. L. Hudson Co. Go in and see him.

NORTON, ROSCOE. Roscoe is still in the drug business at 5620 Dix Avenue.

NOBLE, DONALD A. Honey is still buying and selling anything movable or immovable for cash. He lives at 1601 Pingree. He says the house is always open for anyone in 36. There may be something else in the ice box besides butter, too.

O'NEILL, PETER B. Pete's last address was 257 Watson Street, Detroit.

OTTER, CLARENCE E. Clarence claims that he is still in the Undertaking business at 3975 Cass Avenue, but if you want to see him during the day, look him up either at the Boat or Hunt Club. He is not only a wicked boatsman, but rides a mean pony.

OUELLETTE, LEON A. 1446 Ridgewood Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.

PARKER, ED. Whereabouts unknown.

PETERS, EUGENE G. Pete is working for Henry Ford and can be reached in care of Barney, at 7263 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit.

PETERSON, ARTHUR L. Peterson is married, George Discher says so, and lives at 1746 Seward Ave., Detroit.

PHILLIPS, HARRY L. 2684 West Grand Blvd., Detroit.

PINNEGAR, KENNETH. Pinnegar, of course, is married, and lives 1009 Seyburn Ave., Detroit.

POSTMAN, WILLIAM F. Bill was all right just so long as the moon was hidden. The self appointed watchman (much to the Skipper's embarrassment) lives in Rudyard, Michigan.

PULKINGHORN, WILLIAM R. Pulk lives at 111 Elmhurst Ave., Detroit.

PUGH, BLAND A. Bland is practicing law beside Ted Fitch with Prentis, Mulford, Pugh and Fitch, at 826 Dime Bank Bldg. Just at this time he is running on the Democratic Ticket for Circuit Court Commissioner. We don't think he will be elected, but wish him luck just the same.

RABBETTE, LEO J. The A. E. F. Poet lives at 47 Pope Street, Hudson, Mass.

RAU, ROSCOE. 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Guess he wanted to be near Sweeney again.

REASON, CLARE D. Room 202, 90 Griswold Street, Detroit.

RIPLEY, RACINE. 2236 Cadillac Ave., Detroit.

ROBARGE, CHARLES. Rowbottom is with the Solvay Process Co., West Jefferson Ave., Detroit.

ROBINSON, JOSEPH. Ike the pike is living on Walnut Street, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Some say it is a bath house. We all thought Ike had enough water while going back and forth to France.

ROGERS, ALBERT J. The holy ghost lives at 781 Rademacher Ave., Detroit.

ROSS, EDWARD C. 427 Concord Street, Detroit, Mich. Don't know what Alabam is doing, but he has apparently kept out of jail thus far. Judge Bartlett will never see him.

SCHLENKER, ALBERT H. Al is in the Real Estate Business at 628 Ford Bldg., Detroit.

SCHUYLER, WINDSOR D. Schuyler is married and at present holds down a job with the Kinsel Drug Store on Michigan Ave.

SCOTT, WALTER. 8397 Senator Ave., Detroit.

SEEBER, WALTER G. Tongawoxie, Kans. Do not think there is such a place, but his mail seems to reach its destination.

SESSIONS, DONALD W. Yet another lawyer is Dip. He is at present holding down the job of Assistant Prosecuting Attorney at Lansing. A lot of the fellows found out that he had a pretty good drag when it came to the bonus question. His address is 812 Lenawee Street, Lansing.

SESSIONS, STANLEY M. Marion (Gee, he'll be sore) is in the insurance business in Lansing, we hear, and can be reached in care of Dip.

SEWELL, WILLIAM. Address care of Barney, at 7263 E. Jefferson Ave.

SHOEMAKER, CLARE. The mean steak cutter lives at Leonard, Mich.

SINGER, ARCHIE P. Archie P. can be reached at 6067 Linwood Ave.

SITTER, CARL. No one seems to know anything about Carl.

SKRIPSY, OTTO. Living on his A. E. F. profits at 527 So. Topeka Ave., Wichita, Kans.

SMART, LLOYD C. Beany is still in pretty good trim, as evidenced by his "showing" at the last picnic on Belle Isle. Address—6067 Linwood Ave.

SMEDLEY, RAYMOND B. Smed. has a city job of some kind. Understand he hasn't played an instrument since the eventful ride from the laundry that moonlight night a short time ago. He lives 484 Brainard Ave.

SMILEY, WALTER A. Smiley seems to have disappeared, but we do know he is not driving for Dr. Shurly.

SMITH, FRANK H. He's a Yankee still—lives 10 Harlow Hill Rd., Mexico, Maine.

SORENSEN, ARTHUR. Arthur lives at 4253 Eighteenth Street.

SWIFT, LELAND. Still in the grain business, and lives 7740 Third Ave.

TANNER, HOWARD. See Howard if you want cheap tires and free air. Howard is squirting gas and oil, too, at 5918 Second Ave.

TEAGUE, WM. E. Gossip has it that he is in the brokerage business and lives at 19 No. 5 St., Evansville, Ind.

TUCKER, HOWARD P. Tucker liked his Uncle Sam so well he is now on the U. S. S. Bridge, Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y.

VANDERLIND, EDWARD. 226 N. Johnston Ave., Pontiac, Mich.

VARION, JOSEPH H. Varion is at the State Hospital, Pontiac. No, he is working there. Address, 172 S. Paddock St., Pontiac.

WALLACE, JACK F. We understand that Jack is married and lives at 1277 Belvidere Ave.

WALLACE, SKEEN D. Last heard of Skeen, he was in the Real Estate Business. Present whereabouts unknown.

WEAVER, EARL. Buck lives in Virginia, Ills.

WEST, GEORGE M. George is selling Chevrolet cars at the General Motors Building and lives at 1523 St. Clair Ave. We hear he is married, too.

WHALEN, JACK J. Jack can be reached at 406 Tennyson Ave.

WHEELER, RALPH F. 1074 Sheridan Ave.

WILD, WILLIAM F. Bill is selling lots of printing as Sales Manager for the Motschall Printing Co., on the Boulevard.

WILKINS, ROSS. 103 Bloomfield Street, Dorchester, Mass.

WILLIAMS, CARL. Cupie is practicing law with Martin & Williams, at 1514 Ford Bldg.

WILSON, EDMOND, JR. We understand that Edmond is doing some writing for Vogue in New York, but his latest address is unknown.

WOODWORTH, SPENCER. 114 Eastlawn Ave. At last reports he was working for the Wright Bros.

WRIGHT, HAL. F. Lisbon, Ohio, and married.

WRIGHT, WM. The old cootie exterminator is also married and a resident of Lisbon.



PERSONNEL OF HOSPITAL D, HOTEL DES SOURCES, JULY 4, 1918



DINNER IN M. C. DEPOT



A STOLEN MOMENT



OFF DUTY



SOLDIERS' XMAS DINNER, VITTEL, 1918



COLONEL ANGUS McLEAN
COLONEL BURT R. SHURLY

Discussing the Merits of Base 17 and Base 36



WERT
BOOKBINDING
MIDDLETOWN, PA
AUG '80
We're Durable, Durable

UH 470 qA2B 36 1922

14230660R



NLM 05100548 2

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE